INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 86-63 (31-17). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 90-64 (32-18). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 77-57 (25-14). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 78-57 (26-14). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 93-59 (34-15). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 84-66 (29-19). Yesterday's temp. 85-68 (31-20).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	6 S.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Nigeria	3/6
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Norway	2.25 N.kr.
France	1.50 Fr.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Greece	12 Drs.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Turkey	T.15
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$3.25
Italy	200 Lire	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	I.Cl.40		

Sihanouk Bars Cambodia Talks With Mansfield

PEKING, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk today ruled out the possibility of his holding negotiations on Cambodia with Sen. Mike Mansfield, an old acquaintance. He said that, if the senator came to Peking, their "friendly" talks would not be productive.

In a cable to foreign journalists in Peking, from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, which he is visiting, the prince said: "My respected friend Mike Mansfield will certainly not come to China to meet me after Aug. 15 [the date U.S. bombing of Cambodia is scheduled to stop] because we know pretty well that our friendly interview would lead to nothing."

The deposed Cambodian head of state also has notified governments which have diplomatic ties with President Lon Nol's administration to close their embassies in Phnom Penh, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday in Hong Kong.

The notice was contained in a telegram, sent by the prince on Friday, which said: "... the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will unfailingly be established in Phnom Penh in the not-too-distant future after the ineluctable final victory of the Cambodian people's national liberation armed forces.

"Therefore, I earnestly request the governments of the Socialist, neutralist, Western and other countries which still maintain embassies, even with reduced personnel, in Phnom Penh to urgently and completely close their embassies and urgently evacuate all their diplomats and military attachés from the so-called Khmer Republic."

The telegram said that the prince's government "will have to refuse any reconciliation and any diplomatic or other relations with those countries which persist in maintaining embassies to the Phnom Penh traitorous regime till the day or the eve of complete defeat of the traitors."

[Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, high-ranking members of the Cambodian government recently asked the United States to arrange the removal of President Lon Nol and the return of Prince Sihanouk, Cambodian sources said today, according to UPI.

[If the United States agreed, presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger would discuss the plan with Chinese leaders during his forthcoming visit to Peking, sources said. The prince would be approached by Sen. Mansfield, the sources said, and his preconditions would be relayed to the Phnom Penh regime.

[President Lon Nol has been partially paralyzed since he suffered a stroke in 1971. "The Americans will probably have to use force to get Lon Nol to leave, but face can be saved on both sides if he is taken to a hospital in the United States for treatment," a high-level Cambodian source said, UPI reported.]

Last night, President Lon Nol pledged "to fight with my people until the final victory."

Sen. Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader of the Senate and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was due to visit Peking, where the prince has his headquarters, this month, but the trip was postponed.

Yesterday, diplomatic sources here said the prince had cabled

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



UPI.

Lon Nol

Raids Go On; Lon Nol Vows Fight to End

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 12 (AP).—*U.S. warplanes struck near* Phnom Penh today in dawn-to-dusk raids that jolted the Cambodian capital within 72 hours of the scheduled end of the raids.

While attention focused on the fate of this refugee-swollen capital of 1.5 million, Communist forces attacked to the north along the junction of Highways 6 and 7, besieging the district capital of Skoun and forcing government troops to abandon some positions.

The move appeared to be aimed at strangling the provincial capitals of Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom, already cut off in the northern front. Skoun is 38 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, President Lon Nol last night said that the Cambodian government had no reason to fear the U.S. bombing halt.

'High Morale'

"We have our own air force, artillery and tanks and our troops have a high morale," the 59-year-old president said in an unscheduled broadcast.

He said government forces already have scored victories over the Khmer Rouge insurgents and could continue to do so after U.S. bombing support came to an end.

"I will not leave the country. I will fight with my people until the final victory," he said.

Cambodian Premier In Tam said today: "The end of the U.S. bombing is not a big matter because President Nixon said he will help our republic forever."

'Loss of Face'

Talking to newsmen during a visit to the northern defense line, In Tam said: "The United States is the leader of freedom in the world." He said it would be a loss of face for the American people if the Americans abandoned Cambodia and "delivered the liberty of the Cambodian people to the Communists."

The chief military spokesman, Col. Am Rong, yesterday reported that at least 9,000 Communist-led rebels have been killed and wounded in the last three weeks of fighting and heavy U.S. bombing around Phnom Penh.

Col. Am Rong attributed a withdrawal of anti-government forces

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

North Korea Accuses Seoul on Abduction

HONG KONG, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—North Korea has accused South Korea of abducting opposition leader Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo Wednesday and has demanded a thorough investigation by the Japanese government.

A Foreign Ministry statement carried by the Chinese news agency said the abduction of Mr. Kim was not just a terrorist act carried out by South Korean secret agents but a premeditated act of suppression. Japanese police are still searching for the 47-year-old former opposition presidential candidate.



Associated Press.

Lynne Cox and her mother after record Channel swim.

California Girl Breaks All Marks For Britain-France Channel Swim

DOVER, England, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Lynne Cox, a 16-year-old Californian, set a new world record Friday for swimming the English Channel from Britain to France.

Her time of 9 hours 36 minutes clipped 21 minutes off the previous women's record she set in July last year, and eight minutes off the men's record, held by another American, Davis Hart.

Lynne, of Los Alamitos, set out at 11:05 a.m. from Shakespeare Beach between Folkestone and Dover, and waded ashore one mile west of Cap Gris Nez, at 8:41 p.m.

She said yesterday she was overjoyed at her time. "It was hard going in the last five miles, but I thought I stood a good chance of making it."

Her mother, Mrs. Estelle Cox, was in the boat that accompanied her.

Despite Tight Security

Watergate Prosecutor's Office Is Missing Three Documents

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (WP).—At least three important documents are missing from the security-conscious, tightly protected offices of the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and his staff.

A spokesman for Mr. Cox acknowledged late Friday that the documents are missing but said that it is believed they are still in the office and have merely been mislaid or misfiled.

The three documents contain information relating to Charles W. Colson, Robert C. Mardian and Harry Flemming. Mr. Colson is a former White House aide; Mr. Mardian is a former assistant attorney general and Nixon campaign aide, and Mr. Flemming is a former White House and Nixon campaign aide.

Two memos informed various staff members in the special prosecutor's office that the documents are missing.

One of the memos advises the staff that two documents were reported missing last Tuesday morning from the desks of two staff attorneys. The memo warns the staff to "Please keep sensitive materials locked up overnight."

A second memo, dated last Wednesday, notes that another document is missing. Neither of the memos indicates whether it is believed that the documents were stolen, or lost or misfiled.

Thus far, the special prosecutor's headquarters has received much publicity for the tight security measures at its ninth-floor offices in downtown Washington.

News reports have noted that the high-rise windows have alarm tapes on them; that closed-circuit television cameras monitor everyone who gets off the elevators; that guards stand a 24-hour-a-day watch on the offices; that visitors must wear special badges and are escorted every step of the way in the headquarters, and that documents are kept in file cabinets with combination locks or in special rooms.

John Barker, a press spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said the office is highly security-conscious, but that "we think this incident does demonstrate the need for constant care, and the need to periodically re-evaluate our security procedures."

Nixon and Aides Work on Speech

CAMP DAVID, Md., Aug. 12 (AP).—Surrounded by a half-dozen of his top aides, President Nixon pressed ahead this weekend with preparation of his midweek speech about Watergate.

Foreign affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger went to Camp David to confer with the President. Details of their discussion were not disclosed but presumably it centered on the Aug. 15 cutoff of U.S. bombing in Cambodia.

Subpoenaed Records Show

9 Contractors Gave to '66 Agnew Campaign

By Martin Waldron

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Records subpoenaed Friday by federal investigators show that employees of nine Maryland consulting engineering companies contributed $18,250 to Vice-President Agnew during his 1966 campaign for governor of Maryland.

The government has told Mr. Agnew that it is investigating him in connection with charges of possible bribery, extortion and conspiracy. One of the allegations being explored is that, while he was governor, he received under-the-table payments from consulting engineers.

Mr. Agnew has described such allegations as "damned lies" and predicted he would be completely vindicated.

J. Marsh Thomson, Mr. Agnew's press secretary, said he thought it unlikely that the Vice-President would have any immediate comment on the widening investigation.

In addition to subpoenaing Mr. Agnew's campaign records for 1962, 1966 and 1972, U.S. Attorney George Beall of Baltimore has called for all official papers from Mr. Agnew's two years as Maryland governor.

Mr. Thomson said that the Vice-President's lawyers had been informed of the situation and that any comment would depend on their advice.

The Vice-President has declined, thus far, to turn over records of his bank accounts and other financial transactions to the government.

The campaign contributions from consulting engineers are listed in the official financial records filed with the state by Mr. Agnew during the fall and winter of 1966.

Two men who gave the address of the J. E. Greiner Company, Inc., one of the companies being investigated with Mr. Agnew, were reported to have given $2,500 each in the 1966 campaign. However, an employee of the company said yesterday that the men had not been associated with Greiner for 15 years.

In his reports on who donated the $685,000 that the 1966 race for governor cost, Mr. Agnew reported that 10 contractors gave him $1,000 or more, a total of $14,000.

Two consulting engineers closely associated with Mr. Agnew in the past have been "blacklisted" by the state of Maryland. They are the Greiner company and Zollman Associates.

The Maryland secretary of transportation, Harry R. Hughes, said that "until the matter under investigation is completed, no additional consulting contracts will be awarded" to the blacklisted companies.

In recent years, the city of Baltimore has paid the Greiner company $470,000 in consulting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

A-Protest Yacht Seeking Repairs, French Bar Aid

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 12 (AP).—French authorities have refused to allow the American-owned nuclear-protest yacht Fri into Papeete Harbor for repairs, despite pleas from its captain that the boat would be in danger in a storm.

David Moodie of Alstead Center, N.H., said that the authorities had informed him that he and his crew were "undesirable aliens."

"I am disappointed that our political view about the bomb and, therefore, our undesirability can threaten the safety of my crew," Mr. Moodie said. As captain, he said, "my judgment is that we must enter Papeete for repairs."

Beirut Urges World to Punish Israel for 'Pirating' Civilian Jet

Self-Defense Is Jerusalem Justification

JERUSALEM, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Israel rejected today international criticism of its diversion of an Arab airliner in an unsuccessful attempt to seize Palestinian guerrilla leader George Habash. The action was described as an act of "self-defense."

"I absolutely see no reason to describe this as a hijacking," a government official said. "It was a preventive action . . . Israel acted in self-defense since no one else was doing the job."

The official said Israeli diplomatic envoys have been told to explain the interception and forced landing as an operation against "acts of piracy that have been committed by Habash and his group," the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Despite contacts with the U.S. government about the incident, the official said, "I have my sincere doubts that the United States will veto a censure motion against Israel" in the UN Security Coucil.

An American veto last month defeated a council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from all territories captured in the 1967 Middle East war. The council will meet tomorrow to discuss, at Lebanon's request, the Friday night detour and forcing down of the Caravelle plane by two Israeli fighters.

All Were Freed

The Israeli planes intercepted the Middle East Airlines craft in Lebanese air space and forced it to one of their bases, where its 74 passengers and seven crewmen were checked as Arab guerrilla suspects before being sent on their way two hours later.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan explained last night that the target was Mr. Habash. The Palestinian leader was thought to be aboard the Beirut-to-Baghdad flight, but he was not.

Gen. Dayan, calling Habash "the master of murderers," said that the Israeli action was not a failure and similar raids would be carried out again if the government deemed them necessary in the battle against Arab guerrillas.

Speaking at a midnight news conference, the defense minister said that Mr. Habash's guerrilla group was responsible for the hijacking of a Japanese jumbo jet to Libya last month as well as the Athens airport massacre last Sunday.

"The plan is to do whatever we can and whenever we have an opportunity, to stop them, to keep them, to find them as long as they go on with their planning of assassinations, in whatever way we can and whenever we have a proper opportunity for it."

Despite Mr. Habash's escape, the defense minister said, "I do think they are a little bit scared of what happened yesterday and they will have to change their plans somewhat."

"The plan was such that we wouldn't have hurt in any way any of the airliner passengers," Gen. Dayan said when asked whether the Arab plane would have been shot down if it had failed to heed the instructions of the Israeli aircraft.

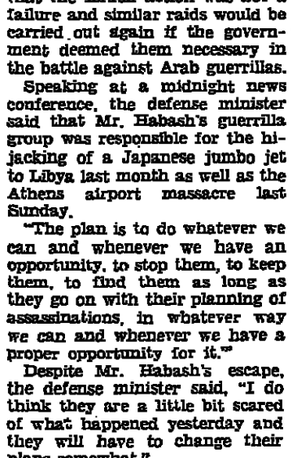
Criticism by Israelis

Among the critics of the Israeli action was Itzha Shaked, chairman of the Israeli airline pilots' union and a flight captain for the state-owned airline, El Al.

"We cannot accept a deed like this, even when the purpose was the capture of the No. 1 criminal against civil aviation," Capt. Shaked said.

Capt. Shaked's stand was supported by the Israeli trade union federation's secretary, Yitzhak

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP.

Moshe Dayan at press conference in Tel Aviv.



United Press International.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS—Iraqi woman, who was on the MEA plane intercepted by Israeli jets, at Beirut airport.

'Gross Violation' Charged

Air Pilots' Groups Condemn Airborne Diversion of Plane

LONDON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Guild of Air Pilots today called for the expulsion of Israel from the International Civil Aviation Organization for what it described as "air piracy" in forcing an Arab airliner to fly to an Israeli military base Friday night.

The 2,000-member guild is a professional organization primarily concerned with safety standards.

"This latest incident following so closely on the Sinai tragedy, when Israeli fighters shot down a Libyan airliner, clearly demonstrates Israel's unfitness to be associated with civilized organizations, such as the ICAO, until its government renounces air piracy as an instrument of military policy," the group said today.

The guild spokesman said that Israel's action "lends point and urgency" to the ICAO diplomatic talks now taking place in Rome about the kind of legal sanctions that should be taken against member states which encourage or condone air piracy, hijacking or the harboring of persons carrying out such acts.

"For the Security Council merely to condemn the Israeli action at its meeting tomorrow will not be enough—words are not a deterrent," the spokesman said.

'Flagrant Violation'

Yesterday, the 50,000-member International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations said its member organizations in 64 countries "are being consulted as to whether any further action by the federation would assist in preventing further incidents of this nature." It called the incident a "gross violation of international conventions."

IFALPA's executive secretary, Charles Jackson, said the London-based federation "strongly condemns the reported interception, which would seem a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention which condemns the use or threat of force against civil aviation."

He said the seizure of the plane also appeared to be a breach of undertakings given by Israel after 108 persons died when Israeli planes forced down a Libyan airliner over the Sinai desert last February.

A British Foreign Office statement yesterday "deeply deplored" all acts of violence in the air, although it refrained from naming Israel.

U.S. Deplores Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. government said yesterday it deplored the Israeli interception of the Arab airliner over Lebanon.

A State Department spokesman said the diversion of the airliner by Israeli aircraft appeared to be a violation of Lebanese sovereignty and international law.

Moscow Sees 'Piracy'

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Soviet press agency Tass said yesterday Israeli interception of the Arab plane was "an impudent act of air piracy."

The Beirut dispatch from the agency gave a factual report of the action but did not mention that it was an attempt to kidnap Palestinian guerrillas. There was no specific comment on the Israeli act, but Tass did call it "a bandit act" which "touched off a wave of public anger in Lebanon."

France Criticizes Israel

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—France said yesterday that Israel's action aggravated the tension existing in the Middle East.

Floods Strike 3 Nations in Subcontinent

From Wire Dispatches

DACCA, Aug. 12.—Floods caused by torrential rains and melting snow in the Himalayas surged down across the sub-continent today, annihilating villages, crops and residents in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

More than a million persons were affected in the Bangladesh districts of Comilla, Faridpur, Pabna and Mymensingh, but reports of the number of persons killed were sketchy.

At least 65 persons were killed in northern India during the last few days, with thousands of others left homeless.

In Pakistan, the army was helping to battle the floods, where several hundred villages have been marooned and road and rail communications have been cut.

Officials in Bangladesh said that the flood situation was getting worse. Two hundred thousand persons were homeless in Faridpur and Pabna alone and have fled to higher ground.

Rice Crop Hurt

Extensive damage to the country's crucial rice crop was reported with fields of seedlings swept away by the third flood in Bangladesh in a year, all in quick succession.

Reports from the river port of Chandpur, a prosperous community that handles the bulk of the jute trade, said that the port was facing complete destruction.

Bangladesh, between the Ganges River in the west and the Brahmaputra in the east, is caught between two flood surges, following heavy rains in the catchment areas and melting snows in the high Himalayas. The tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra intersperse the entire country.

In northern India, a large rescue operation, using army helicopters and boats, was under way to help the flood victims.

In the worst-hit area, Kashmir —where 44 persons were reported dead—the level of some rivers began to fall overnight. But heavy rain this morning caused more problems.

In Pakistan, scores of villagers were believed dead and the heavily populated Punjab cities of Chiniot and Jhang were under several feet of water tonight.

According to the Associated Press of Pakistan, an area seven miles long on both banks of the Chenab River near Chiniot has become a huge lake.

UN Council Heeds Bid to Meet Today

BEIRUT, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Lebanon urged the world's nations today to "impose penalties" on Israel for its action in using fighter planes to force an airliner flying over Lebanon to land in Israel.

"Lebanon warns of the consequences of accepting any Israeli excuses or pretexts to justify its criminal move and calls on the international community to impose penalties on Israel, which has not ceased to provide one instance after another of its disregard for international law and the United Nations Charter," Information Minister Fahmi Chaheem said at a news conference.

Asked what penalties Lebanon wanted, the minister replied: "This is up to the world community to decide."

Mr. Chaheen said that Lebanon was lodging a complaint with the UN Security Council.

At the UN in New York, U.S. Ambassador John Scali, the Security Council president for August, today scheduled a meeting for tomorrow at the request of Lebanon.

Border Patrol Meeting

Mr. Chaheen said that Lebanon had summoned an urgent meeting of the Joint Armistice Commission, formed under the 1948 armistice agreement which ended the first Arab-Israeli war. He said the commission—composed of Lebanese, Israelis and members of the UN Truce Supervisory Organization—met on the Israeli-Lebanese frontier this morning.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman said that no Israelis took part today in the meeting. "The armistice commission has not met since the six-day war [of June, 1967], so the Lebanese may have just been talking to themselves," the spokesman said.

Egyptian newspapers called on the UN to impose a boycott on Israel to force it "to put an end to its crimes, which are spreading chaos to the international community." Officials in Arab capitals denounced Israel's "act of piracy."

Israel acknowledged that its goal in abducting the Middle East Airlines Caravelle jetliner Friday night had been to capture George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Habash and three other guerrilla leaders reportedly had changed flight plans at the last moment, however, and were not aboard.

"We fooled them this time," a spokesman for the Marxist PFLP said, adding that the four guerrilla leaders escaped by a combination of luck and wariness.

Guerrilla sources said that an Iraqi Airways plane on which they were originally scheduled to travel to Baghdad was delayed nearly four hours in Vienna. To accommodate the passengers waiting at Beirut to board the plane, Iraqi Airways chartered the Caravelle from Middle East Airlines.

'Something Fishy'

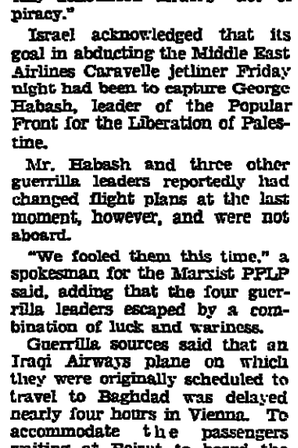
But Mr. Habash and his colleagues decided not to take the charter flight, because "the delay made them smell something fishy," a PFLP spokesman said.

Mr. Habash established his guerrilla reputation by masterminding the hijacking and subsequent blowing-up of three airliners in September, 1970. Lately, he has been reported suffering from heart trouble and has almost completely dropped out of the guerrilla limelight.

This afternoon, the PFLP issued a press statement denouncing and scorning the Israeli plot.

"The forcing of a civilian aircraft to land in the occupied ter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP.

George Habash

Authorized by Nixon After Inauguration

Secret 1969 Laos Foray Reported

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—President Nixon personally authorized a secret Marine Corps combat operation inside Laos two days after his inauguration in 1969, government sources said today.

Similar large-scale ground assaults, aimed at North Vietnamese supply lines and base camps inside Laos, had been repeatedly proposed and rejected by the Johnson administration, the sources said.

The authorized penetration into Laos was part of a major Marine operation in enemy-controlled territory near the A Shau Valley in northern South Vietnam. Military sources said that at least one Marine battalion—about 1,500 men—was sent into Laos, where it suffered extremely heavy casualties during pitched battles with North Vietnamese troops.

Officially announced American casualties for the six-week operation, listed as only being in South Vietnam, were set at 458—67 marines killed and 391 wounded. Survivors said that some of the infantry units sent into Laos reported half of their men killed or wounded.

Operation Admitted

The cross-border operation was publicly acknowledged by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in testimony Thursday before the Senate Armed Services Committee about the falsification of B-52 bomber strikes into Cambodia. Those raids, which the committee is now investigating, were also secretly authorized by President Nixon and began around March 18, 1969.

Adm. Moorer told the committee that elements of the 9th Marine Division had been authorized "by higher authorities" to go more than a mile inside Laos, beginning on Jan. 22, 1969, "to protect the flanks" of a major combat operation.

"This was the first and only time where United States ground combat forces went into Laos," the admiral said.

The operation, code-named Dewey Canyon 1, was a tightly kept secret both in Saigon and in the United States, although the large-scale 1972 invasion of Laos was given the code name Dewey Canyon 2.

In a New York Times dispatch on Feb. 12, 1969, nearly three weeks after the penetration of Laos, the U.S. military command was said to have revealed that a large Marine operation was under way in "part of a river valley that stretches north and south about seven miles from the Laotian border."

One Battalion's Role

A variety of sources have characterized the operation beginning on Jan. 22, 1969, as an all-out assault into the border areas of Laos, involving the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment.

"The entire regiment didn't go across, but the 2nd battalion was sent into Laos," said David S. Harrington of Washington, a former Marine infantry captain who was serving as a special pacification adviser in the area in early 1969.

"The 2d really got hit badly." Mr. Harrington recalled, "and they didn't want to risk putting the whole regiment into there and into a heavy fire-fight. And so they bailed out."

Mr. Harrington, 29, said in an interview that he had not officially received any reports on the secret ground operation but had learned of it in discussions with some of the marines who were inside Laos.

Testimony at Hearing

Two of those marines testified about their role in Dewey Canyon I during a series of public hearings conducted by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in early 1971 in Detroit.

The former marines, members of the 3d battalion, told of penetrating four miles along Route 922, considered to be one of the main infiltration routes along the Ho Chi Minh trail supply network from North Vietnam. Transcripts of their testimony, which received little notice in the press, were put into the Congressional Record on April 6-7, 1971, by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore.

"I was given the order that if we met any war correspondents in our read [base camps], we were not to speak to them at all about Operation Dewey Canyon," said Christopher Soares, who identified himself as being a 20-year-old unemployed resident of New York.

"The American people perhaps knew about Operation Dewey Canyon," he added, "but certainly did not know that it took place in Laos."

Casualties were heavy, he said.

Gordon Stewart, another Marine veteran who said he was from Royal Oak, Mich., told how his company "pulled an ambush in Laos on a North Vietnamese convoy, destroying a tank, a bulldozer, trucks, and a lot of personnel. Where we got the permission to do this, I didn't know," he added.

A Death Is Confirmed

No American ground casualties in Laos were publicly admitted until March of 1970, when the White House confirmed a newspaper report that an Army captain had been killed there the previous February, apparently while operating in connection with Dewey Canyon 1.

The newspaper report came a few days after President Nixon declared that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground-combat operations." The White House insisted that the President's statement was correct because the Army captain had not been stationed in Laos.

In an interview, Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, who initiated the hearings, said the testimony before the Armed Services Committee has shown that President Nixon approved the Laos operation soon after taking office, initiated at least half a dozen meetings in Washington and in Saigon, beginning in early February over the Cambodian bombing, and then approved the B-52 campaign in March, as well as authorizing the use of tactical aircraft for combat missions both east and west of the Mekong River in Cambodia.

Viet Cong Want to Give Back 71 Prisoners Freed by Saigon

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (WP).—Professing surprise and embarrassement, the Viet Cong said yesterday that in an exchange with Saigon they had unwittingly accepted custody of 71 prisoners who had never supported them and want to come back to South Vietnamese government control.

Far from being the civilian cadres of the National Liberation Front they were expecting, Viet Cong officials said, the prisoners were mostly deserters from the South Vietnamese Army and out-of-favor government workers.

Col. Vo Dog Giang, deputy chief of the National Liberation Front delegation to the two-party negotiations, did not discover the error or deception until after the Viet Cong had signed a receipt for the prisoners and began interviewing them about their personal histories.

The prisoners knew little about the Paris peace agreement, he said, and "were very surprised at what was happening. They kept asking, 'Are we really going to be left here?'" at Loc Ninh, the Viet Cong-controlled town about 70 miles north of Saigon where the exchange was taking place.

Termed Red Supporters

The government's position is that the prisoners were in fact Communist supporters and that the Viet Cong acknowledged responsibility for them by signing the receipt.

Col. Giang, however, speaking at the regular weekly Viet Cong press conference, said Saigon had made a deliberate move to get rid of some of its own undesirables and avoid releasing legitimate Viet Cong civilians in its custody. The Viet Cong signed the receipt, he said, only to confirm the number of prisoners received.

He warned that the NLF, who he said are in a position to negotiate with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebels in Laos for the release of South Vietnamese soldiers held there, would not do so unless they are satisfied with Saigon's execution of prisoner exchanges already agreed to.

Col. Giang and his NLF associates released what they said was a photocopy of a handwritten letter from the 71 prisoners turned over to them, saying they wanted to come back and rejoin their families.

They described themselves as "civilian and military persons who have served the government and the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam (Saigon) for many years" until they were arrested and sent to prison on Con Son Island. They said they had been abused and tortured while in prison and were "suddenly and forcibly brought to Loc Ninh Airport on July 24 and pushed over to the Provisional Revolutionary Government."

Their fate, Col. Giang said, "is a matter for negotiation with the Saigon side." But, in informal remarks to a few newsmen during a recess, he said he expected that "most of them eventually will rally to our side."

There is no way to tell the true sentiments of the prisoners who have been sent back to Loc Ninh or to know which side is trying to embarrass the other. But the latest incident presents another obstacle to the resumption of prisoner exchanges, which were interrupted July 24.

Raids Go On In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

south of Phnom Penh, along provincial Route-38, to heavy casualties.

The high command announced that three important highways south and southeast of the capital have been cleared for several miles and the city was out of danger.

There are reports of rebel sapper units in the city. Col. Am Rong today reported that several caches of weapons had been uncovered in the city and more than 20 Chinese had been arrested for hiding weapons in their homes. He said the Chinese were under what he termed Communist influence.

In fighting in South Vietnam today, Communists battled government troops for control of a key section of coastal Highway 1 in central South Vietnam, a Saigon command spokesman said.

In the Central Highlands, fierce fighting was reported, and an artillery base on the Hué defense line was shelled for the first time in more than three months, the government said. No casualties were reported in the shelling.

A spokesman accused the Communist side of 78 truce violations in the 24-hour period ending at noon today.

A Saigon command spokesman said the Communists were attempting to cut coastal Highway 1 and open a corridor from their inland strongholds to the South China Sea.

The government said nearly 100 persons were killed in the fighting. In Binh Thuan Province, 28 Communist soldiers died in an attack on a militia post. Near Kontum in the Central Highlands, 33 Communists were reported killed. The government said eight of its soldiers were killed and 20 were wounded.

Fourteen Communist troops and two government soldiers were reported killed in a battle 290 miles north of Saigon, on the border between Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai Provinces.

Sihanouk Bars Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

the senator with an offer of "peace with honor" if Washington stopped the bombing in Cambodia and stopped shipping military supplies to Phnom Penh.

Sources said that the cable also said that the prince and his supporters were ready to forget the "painful past" and establish diplomatic relations with Washington if their demands were met. It was in response to this report that the prince, in today's cable, ruled out the possibility that a meeting with Sen. Mansfield would be productive.

In today's cable, the prince also repeated his stand that neither he nor any member of the organizations supporting him would have any dealings with Mr. Kissinger until the United States halted all support to the government of President Lon Nol.

Hanoi Chief Going Home

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong stopped off in Moscow yesterday on his way back to Hanoi after an extensive Eastern European tour to discuss postwar rehabilitation aid.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny
BELGRADE	28	82	Sunny
BERLIN	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	25	77	Sunny
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy
CAIRO	29	84	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Fair
FLORENCE	36	97	Sunny
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair
LISBON	23	73	Sunny
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	31	88	Sunny
MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
MONTREAL	23	73	Fair
MOSCOW	18	64	Rain
MUNICH	27	81	Fair
NEW YORK	28	82	Cloudy
NICE	30	86	Fair
OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
PARIS	30	86	Sunny
PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
ROME	30	86	Cloudy
SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	19	66	Fair
TEHRAN	37	99	Sunny
TEL AVIV	33	91	Sunny
TUNIS	33	91	Sunny
VENICE	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	27	81	Fair
WARSAW	23	73	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	11	52	Sunny
ZURICH	26	79	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Associated Press.

MAKE WAY—Cambodian soldiers heading out on road clearing mission west of Phnom Penh, as part of operation to lift the insurgents' siege around the capital city.

51% of Operations in Libya Of U.S. Oil Firm Nationalized

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Libyan government today nationalized 51 percent of the American Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s Libyan subsidiary in what one Libyan official called "a reply to America's all-out support of Israel."

[Later, the state radio said that the government is prepared to compensate the American-owned Occidental, the Associated Press reported. Oil Minister Izzeddin Al-Mabruk was quoted as saying that the compensation will be on the basis of the book value of the company's assets. Occidental will likely reject this, because book values are often kept far below actual value, mainly for the purpose of evading taxes.]

R. H. Espey, president of Occidental's operations in Libya—which account for 15 percent of the country's total crude-oil production—said that Occidental had been engaged in talks with the Libyan government for some months.

Last Monday, Occidental's chairman and president, Armand Hammer, said that his firm and Libya were close to an accord whereby the government would take over a 51 percent control. He said that his company would get "compensation ... on the book value of the properties with some kicker for us in the form of a long-term contract for sale of the 51 percent of the oil which would accrue to Libya under the agreement." He also said, in an interview with the Associated Press-Dow Jones news service, that his firm would get long-term assurances of oil supplies.

The take-over was the second carried out by Col. Moamer Qadhafi's government in recent months. Col. Qadhafi announced the take-over of the Bunker Hunt Oil Co. on June 11, adding that the United States "deserves a hard slap in its insolent face" for its policy of support for Israel.

'Warning' to Others

A Libyan official of Occidental, who asked not to be named, said today that the latest nationalization "is a warning to the other companies [operating in Libya]. I also believe this is a reply to America's all-out support of Israel."

A Libyan government official said in a telephone call to Cairo that "the new take-over is yet another slap in the face of America and I believe the slaps will continue."

The Libyan government had warned the three international companies operating on its territory—Oasis, Amoseas and Occidental—on several occasions that it wanted to have 100 percent control of their operations.

Take-over proceedings against Occidental began one hour after the official decision was announced at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. Espey said that a committee formed of officials from the Oil and Justice Ministries was effecting the take-over and holding talks with Occidental vice-president George M. Williamson.

Another company spokesman said that the Libyans were conducting an inventory of all Occidental property in Libya.

The spokesman said that a police guard had been placed on Occidental's headquarters in Tripoli, a modern block of offices.

Occidental has complete ownership of three fields and is working jointly with Amoseas in a fourth. The fields are divided between two concessions in the Sirte Basin area.

The Occidental spokesman said the current production by the company was around 340,000 barrels a day. Occidental's Libyan production made up 23 percent of the country's total until 1970, when it was cut back to 15 percent on the orders of the Revolutionary Command Council headed by Col. Qadhafi.

The oil company has about 980 employees in Libya, including 90 Americans. Mr. Espey said that the nationalization decree specified that personnel contracts would be honored, and he did not expect any immediate changes in personnel.

Symington Sees Lon Nol Regime In Early Collapse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Sen. Stuart Symington today predicted an early collapse of the Cambodian government and the return to power of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was deposed in 1970.

Sen. Symington, D., Mo., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a television interview that he had been assured by the Defense and State Departments that under no circumstances would the United States resume bombing Cambodia after the Wednesday deadline.

"When the government fails, in my opinion in a relatively short time, Prince Sihanouk will be in charge of the government in Cambodia," he said.

Asked whether this was "good or bad," the senator replied: "I don't think anything could be much worse than what has been going on."

The senator, who visited Cambodia last year, said the fact that impressed him most about President Lon Nol "was that the man is ill. . . . My impression is that Sihanouk has a great deal more strength in the country than any other single person or group." President Lon Nol suffered a stroke in 1971 and is partially paralyzed.

Self-Defense Is Jerusalem's Justification

(Continued from Page 1)

Ben Aharon. And a leading Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, also criticized the operation, saying it "disregarded the fact that the state of Israel has for some four years been waging a political campaign against plane hijacking. The damage caused is that in the wake of the operation, Israel loses the image of a country which respects the freedom of international civil aviation."

The Davar newspaper of Premier Golda Meir's Labor party, however, called the action "a regular and covert military operation in the airspace of a country which aids terrorist activity against Israel."

Transport Minister Shimon Peres, elaborating Israel's views that the international community has done nothing to combat the Palestinian guerrillas' attacks and hijackings, said today: "Before you have international criticism, you must have international action."

"Many countries are not doing what they have to do," added Health Minister Victor Shemtov. "We have the right to protect ourselves. This is what the world must understand."

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shemtov made their remarks on emerging from a four-hour cabinet session devoted mainly to discussing the aircraft abduction and deciding how to explain it before the UN Security Council tomorrow.

A government official today issued newsmen a background paper listing three previous cases of government-sanctioned interception of civilian airliners in the Middle East. The paper said:

- French jets forced a plane going from Tunisia to Morocco to land in southern France on Oct. 22, 1956. Six leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front, including Ahmed Ben Bella, later the nation's first president, were removed from the Moroccan government-leased airliner and imprisoned until 1962, when Algeria received its independence.
- Algerian planes detoured and forced down an airliner carrying Moise Tshombe, former president of the Congo, now Zaire, as it was flying over the Mediterranean on June 30, 1967. Mr. Tshombe was imprisoned and died in an Algiers jail.
- On July 22, 1971, a British airliner flying from London to Khartoum, Sudan, was forced to land at Benghazi by Libyan authorities. Two officers who had taken part in a short-lived coup against Sudanese President Gaafar el-Numeiri were taken off the plane and returned to Sudan, where they were later executed.

Lebanon Asks Action by UN

(Continued from Page 1)

ritory under the terrorism of Zionist military planes is new evidence of the nature of the Zionist state and its terrorist methods," the statement said.

"The Israeli act of piracy is a new failure to be added to a series of unsuccessful terrorist incidents by means of which Zionist circles have tried to destroy the revolution of our people," it said.

In recent years, the Israelis have carried out many operations against guerrillas in Lebanon. Among the most spectacular were a helicopter commando raid on Beirut Airport Dec. 28, 1968, when the Israelis blew up 13 Middle East Airlines planes, and the Beirut raid last April 10 when they killed three guerrilla leaders.

Premier's Report

Lebanese Premier Takieddin Solh described Friday's Israeli action as "aggression in the full sense of the word, which is the nature of Israel's existence, and an act of piracy. The most dangerous part of it is that it was committed by a state and not an individual."

He said that Lebanon did its military duty by sending jet fighters in pursuit of the Israeli planes that diverted the airliner. Anti-aircraft guns fired at the Israeli planes.

The Lebanese pilot of the Caravelle which had 81 aboard, said that he obeyed the Israeli pilots' instructions "because I did not want a repeat of the Libyan airline disaster." He referred to a Feb. 21 incident in which Israeli fighters shot down a Libyan airliner over the Sinai desert, killing 108 of the 113 passengers aboard. That pilot, who had strayed over Israeli-held territory, refused to heed interceptors' signals to land.

Iraq today denounced Friday's action as "an act of aggression and violation of the UN Charter and all accepted codes of international conduct."

An Egyptian military spokesman said: "Israel has committed an act of air piracy which threatens the security and safety of civil aviation in the Middle East."

Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, sent protest cables to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

After listing a series of Israeli "crimes" dating back to December, 1968, Egyptian newspapers said: "Israel could not have dared to commit any of these arrogant crimes if it was not backed by Washington's unlimited military, economic and political support."

UN's Hearings On Terror End

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 12 (AP).—A special UN committee ended a month of hearings on international terrorism yesterday, unable to agree on any action to recommend to the General Assembly.

The 35-nation group adjourned after a marathon closed session aimed at breaking the deadlock that prevented the 1972 General Assembly from taking action.

The United States and other Western countries had demanded endorsement of a treaty on the punishment and extradition of terrorists.

Some African and Asian countries defended the use of violence in support of national liberation movements such as the Palestinian guerrilla cause.

Violent Storm Hits Region Around Lyons

LYONS, Aug. 12 (AP).—A storm that struck the region around this town in southeast France yesterday may have caused more than a million francs in damage, unofficial reports indicated.

The two-hour downpour isolated villages, interrupted rail and road traffic and flooded farms. Authorities reported no deaths or injuries caused by the storm.

The village of Rochetaillée seemed to be the hardest hit. Most of its 600 inhabitants were evacuated because of flooding.

Greek Court Convicts, Jails Accused of Bombings, Plotti

ATHENS, Aug. 12 (AP).—Six persons were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 30 months to 18 years yesterday after being convicted of bombing cars and property of U.S. diplomats and soldiers serving in Greece.

Ippocrates Savouras, 42, got 18 years, and Ioannis Roubos, 43, 15 years, two of the severest sentences handed down by a special military court since the army seized power more than six years ago.

Among the convicted were a former Athens police official and some retired royalist armed forces officers. They were all arrested in May after a wave of bombings and explosions in and around the Greek capital. One of the explosions seriously wounded a young Greek musician walking home from work.

All of the accused denied charges of belonging to the militant underground organization Greek Anti-Dictatorial Youth Movement (EAN) except Mr. Savouras.

EAN has claimed responsibility for the series of explosions that damaged U.S. diplomats' cars and property belonging to U.S. armed forces personnel in Greece.

The prosecutor described the six men as "terrorists determined to kill their opponents by any possible means." They do not differ, he said, "from the Palestinian guerrillas who murdered innocent people at Athens airport."

Kyriakos Spyriounis, 56, who was sentenced to 31 months in prison, charged his interrogators with torture and of keeping him on a starvation diet in an attempt to make him confess. "I lost 25 kilos. I was starved for weeks and felt dizzy," he testified during the two-day trial proceedings.

The three other defendants, re-

Norway Premier Hits U.S. Raids

OSLO, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Norwegian government believes that the U.S. bombings over Cambodia are "senseless" and hopes that all the people of Indochina soon will be able to determine their own future, Premier Lars Korvald said today.

"The bombings seem senseless, especially since a time limit for them has been set," Mr. Korvald said in a speech at a political rally in Kvinesdal, south of here.

He also deplored the recent bombing mistakes by American planes, but said that this is something which always happens with large-scale bombings.

Girl Ordere Deported to E. Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (Reut The West Berlin Supreme ruled here that a teen-ag alleged to have killed her in East Germany should be ed back to the East G authorities to stand trial.

The girl, Ingrid Bruckma told a judge here she kil father weeks before she the West last October. Sh that her father had beate with a bicycle chain and hose and that he had com incest on her since she wa

The court yesterday upho earlier ruling by the pros general, Hans Günther, th girl should be deported at Germany's request.

A spokesman for the lawyer, Gerd Joachim Roo tonight the case would be before the European Co Justice in Strasbourg in an to prove whether the ruling lated the European Human Convention.

The lawyer claims the cutor general's decision was on an inter-German law from 1953 arranging for th tradition of fugitives from tice. But he says this ha invalid when the good-ne treaty between East and Germany came into force in

The court based its de however, on the ruling o West German Constitu Court in Karlsruhe earlier month. This said that afte East-West treaty, East Ger would not be regarded as a eign country in legal affairs

The girl, who has bee detention here for several mo faces a minimum sentence years of juvenile detention i is found guilty of murder b East German court.

Records Show 9 Contractor Gave to '66 Agnew Campaig

(Continued from Page 1)

fees and the state has paid almost $3 million.

The investigation, which now encompasses Mr. Agnew, began in January when Mr. Beall, who was appointed U.S. attorney by President Nixon, began checking into rumors that Democratic officeholders in Maryland were taking kickbacks from contractors and consultants.

There have been unverified—but undenied—reports that the first allegations made against Mr. Agnew came from officeholders who hoped to stop the investigation.

At his news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Agnew hinted that he had some inkling that this had happened. He was asked if anyone had threatened to have him dragged into the Maryland investigation if he did not try to kill it.

He replied in part: "It's premature for me to make such a judgment. If you say... a direct contact with me I would say no. I don't want to make any asser-

tions in a matter this se that I am not absolutely su accurate. And I'm not go foreclose the possibility tha things may have happene

Mr. Beall and his investi have been close-mouthed why they subpoenaed the from the two years Mr. served as governor.

But apparently, the inve tors want to search the r to check on the activities ing Mr. Agnew and Jero Wolff, who headed the Ma State Highway Departme that time. Mr. Wolff later Mr. Agnew's staff in Wash before resigning to become of a subsidiary of the J.E ner Co.

The subpoena asking fo ords of the Agnew adminis specifically called for pape documents dealing with Mr. as well as Mr. Agnew.

One of Mr. Wolff's att has indicated that Mr. Be granted the one-time Agn sistant "immunity" for testimony. Under this leg vice, the government can witness to testify by pro not to use any of his tes against him.

Egyptian Editor Says Differences With Libya Grow

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Policy differences between Egypt and Libya in many fields are too deep to permit an immediate merger of the two countries as Libya wishes, a leading Cairo editor said today.

Ihsan Abdel Koddous, editor of the weekly Akhbar Al Yom and a close friend of President Anwar Sadat, said that differences have been made more acute by Col. Moamer Qadhafi's open criticism of Egypt in foreign press interviews "appearing like condemnation or slander of Egypt."

Mr. Koddous reaffirmed Egypt's position that it accepts the principle of union with Libya but that implementation must come in stages and after adequate preparation.

He said the September, 1973, Benghazi declaration embodying the agreement on union contained a provision calling for a phased process. Egypt is sticking to this, he added, but Libya has changed its mind and now wants an instant and complete merger.

U.S. Test Train Crashes

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 13 (AP).—The engineer of a multimillion-dollar fiberglass test train was killed yesterday when the vehicle crashed into a railroad car at the Department of Transportation's high-speed test center northeast of here. Authorities identified the victim as James A. Rupler, 29, of Pueblo.

Nixon Reportedly Tol

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (R —President Nixon was told the investigation into criminal activity alleged volve Vice-President Ag early as February of thi Newsweek magazine said

Newsweek said that Rich Kleindienst, then attorn eral, was told that an in tion into alleged political tion in Maryland, being pu to a grand jury since J had reached as far as Mr.

The magazine said Mr. dienst passed the word on White House, as did Mr. about the same time.

29 Die as Tank C Hit Korean Villag

SEOUL, Aug. 12 (Rei Twenty-nine persons wer when oil tanker cars derailed freight train down a slope into a South village and set fire to 2 early today, the police

The villagers were assis the train with 20 fuel ta seven freight cars left t near Yongdong Railroad here. Twelve other villag injured, four of them s

22 Fires on Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, A (Reuters).—Twenty-two f of which started this were raging over hund acres of forests in the area today. Officials beli were deliberately started.

60-Day Freeze Ends

Phase-4 Takes Effect, Price Increases Seen

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (WP).—The prices of many products can start going up tomorrow as most of the U.S. economy slips out of the 60-day price freeze and into Phase-4 of economic controls.

Cost of Living Council officials will not speculate on how fast, or how high, prices will climb as a result of the expiration of the price freeze at midnight.

Whether, and how much, a businessman can raise prices tomorrow depends partly on what he sells, but mainly on how much of it he sells.

Beef prices, for example, remain frozen for another month at the levels established on March 29 by the President. Gasoline and other oil and oil product prices remain frozen until Aug. 20—because the Cost of Living Council has not written Phase-4 regulations for the oil industry yet.

Prenotification Required

Companies with annual sales of more than $100 million must contact the government 30 days in advance of raising a price. The Internal Revenue Service, which is the enforcement and compliance arm in Phase-4 as it has been in previous phases and freezes, is girding for a deluge of prenotification forms tomorrow.

As a result, price increases by big companies will be delayed at least a month.

The steel industry and the automobile industry are expected to be among the first to present prenotification forms to the IRS. Many steelmakers had a 4.8-percent increase ready to go on sheet steel on June 15. The imposition of the price freeze on June 13 knocked out that boost.

Automakers will begin selling their 1974 models next month. Last year, the price commission did not grant the biggest automakers — General Motors and Ford — permission to boost 1973 prices until Dec. 1.

60-Employee Limit

Firms with fewer than 60 employees, by contrast, are not subject to economic controls and may raise their prices without reference to the stringent set of requirements that applies to the rest of the economy.

The administration is relying, as it did during Phase-2, on the "discipline" of the marketplace to restrain price increases by smaller firms.

The remaining companies—those with more than 60 employees but with annual sales under $100 million—must follow the Phase-4 rules in setting prices, but need not tell the government about increases in advance.

Companies with annual sales of more than $50 million must make quarterly financial reports to the Cost of Living Council.

Phase-4 rules are very similar to the rules adopted by the Price Commission during Phase-2. Unlike Phase-3, however, rents are not controlled during Phase-4. Similarly, public utilities and the lumber industry are exempt from Phase-4 economic controls.

In at least one respect, however, observers think the new rules are tougher. During Phase-2, a company could add its traditional markup to an increase in costs. Under Phase-4 rules, cost increases can be passed on, but no profit can be made on the increases.

For example, during Phase-2, an automaker facing a $10 increase in steel prices could add his usual markup of, say, 10 percent, and raise his prices by $11. During Phase-4, he would be restricted to raising his price by no more than $10.

As in Phase-2, all companies are restricted to earning a profit margin—profits as a percentage of sales—at a level no higher than they earned in an average of the best of their previous five fiscal years.

'Pricing Plan'

Retailers and wholesalers with annual sales of more than $50 million may not raise their prices until they have a "merchandise pricing plan" approved by the Cost of Living Council.

As in Phase-2, retailers and wholesalers are controlled on the basis of the percentage difference between the cost of goods sold and total revenues. They are not allowed to raise prices as are manufacturing and service firms.

For example, if a manufacturer has an increase in labor or rent, normally he can pass that along as a price increase under Phase-4 rules.

Retailers and wholesalers can increase their prices only on the basis of increases in the cost of the goods they sell.

Rules on Food

Special rules apply to the food industry. Since July 18, food stores have been permitted to pass along any increased costs due to farm-price hikes.

The Cost of Living Council promises this week to have a proposed set of regulations for the food industry, which will take effect on Sept. 12, the day the ceiling prices on beef are due to be removed.

Wages also are controlled during Phase-4, in much the same manner they were controlled in Phase-3 and Phase-2. Essentially, the wage guidelines restrict salary increases to 5.5 percent a year and fringe benefit hikes to 0.7 percent.



United Press International.

Elmer Henley (left) and David Brooks sitting quietly as police search for bodies on beach near Houston.

Houston Force Criticized

Police Resume Hunt Today For Mass Murder Victims

HOUSTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Police Chief Herman B. Short, criticized for his department's handling of missing persons cases, has called a press conference tomorrow to discuss the mass slayings of at least 23 young boys by a homosexual and his two teen-aged apprentices.

The police have unearthed bodies at three locations and the search will resume tomorrow along a sand and salt-grass beach front 50 miles east of Houston.

The two teen-agers—Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Brooks, 18—confessed to police that they buried six or more bodies along the High Island beach. Both also have admitted they took part in a three-year *sex, sadism and slaying scheme* with Dean Allen Corll, 33.

Both youths have been charged with murder. Henley has said he killed Corll in self-defense Wednesday.

Only five bodies have been positively identified. The police have a long list of missing teenagers they now feel may have been Corll's victims. Parents of two of the missing boys have said that working with the police on their sons' cases was like "talking to a brick wall."

"You don't run away with nothing but a bathing suit and 80 cents," said Mrs. Selma Winkle, whose 16-year-old son left his home two years ago with a friend to go swimming. Neither of them ever returned.

The police say seven of the persons believed to be victims lived in the same area of northwest Houston and were acquainted *with each other. Two others who* lived here disappeared two weeks ago. Their bodies were identified earlier in the week.

Harris County medical examiner Joseph Jachimczk said 11 bodies have yet to be examined because of regular autopsy duties and a small staff. He said it would take at least through next week and possibly the week after that to finish autopsies of the remaining bodies.

Henley and Brooks led the police to burial sites last week. Officers dug up 17 bodies in a boat shed in Houston, unearthed four more near Lake Sam Rayburn at Broaddus, and two more on the High Island beach.

Deputies patrolled the beach today by foot and on horses, trying to keep people out of the soft sandy area.

The sheriff said the digging would resume tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Skylab Explores Americas, Taking Photos for Scientists

From Wire Dispatches

HOUSTON, Aug. 12.—The Skylab astronauts explored most of the Americas with space cameras during the weekend, collecting data on storms, forests, mineral deposits and land use.

In addition, the astronauts—Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Owen K. Garriott—beginning the third week of orbital research on their planned 59-day flight, told flight controllers that they were ahead of schedule and wanted more work.

One photo sweep today lasted 24 minutes and carried them across the Gulf of Mexico and into South America. Officials said it would be their last such photo sweep for three weeks, because they will not be passing over desirable targets when the light is suitable for photography. Instead, they will begin concentrating on biomedical tests, sun watching and more experiments involving weightlessness.

A spaceship stabilization gyroscope that has plagued flight officials all weekend was a problem again today. Its power was renewed once by mission control, but it broke down and a backup was turned on. The crew has a repacement package of six gyros with them if needed, but a spacewalk would be required to make a change.

There are three gyros in each of Skylab's three axes, but only one has to work to keep the 118-foot-long station stable.

As Skylab sailed across the western part of the Americas 270 miles above the earth, the astronauts took pictures on film and magnetic tape that space agency scientists hope will show orbital photography has a place in geologic exploration and identifying soils with high salt content.

The instruments snapped photos over the White Sands, N.M., area for the Skylab student experimenter, Joseph B. Zmolek, of Oshkosh, Wis. He wants to see if radiation caused by the earth's atmosphere over industrialized and nonindustrialized areas can be sensed from space.

Clouds blocked out the crew's view of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where researchers wanted to see if they could detect insect infestations.

Work continued at Cape Kennedy, Fla., meanwhile, on preparations for the possible launching next month of a rescue rocket and spacecraft.

Two steering rockets on the Apollo command ship, which is to ferry the spacemen home, leaked earlier in the mission. Experts do not have total confidence in the remaining two steering rockets.

It is believed the astronauts may be able to bring themselves home aboard the crippled Apollo craft. But as a precaution the rocket and spacecraft are being readied for a rescue mission.

20 Klansmen Seized In Louisiana Protest

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 12 (UPI).—Police yesterday arrested 20 members of the Ku Klux Klan who were protesting a ban on a rally. They were charged with violating a state law against wearing hoods in public.

The Klansmen, in white robes and hoods, marched to City Hall with a coffin to protest the city's refusal to allow them to hold a rally in the Municipal Auditorium last night. The city offered the Klansmen the use of two public parks for the rally, but they insisted on the auditorium.

U.S. Proposes To Buy Butter From EEC

Special Rate Given Russia Not Seen

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (IHT).—The United States has applied to the Common Market to buy 50,000 tons of the European Community's nagging butter surplus but will make the purchase at normal commercial rates and not on the advantageous terms the EEC gave the Soviet Union earlier this year when Moscow bought 200,000 tons.

On that occasion, there was public anger that the EEC struck a deal with the Russians providing them with butter at less than one-fifth of the European Community price.

So many complaints followed the deal with Russia that the Common Market seems not to be able to sell this surplus product to any other country—Communist or not—at similar rates, again. A butter sale to the United States, therefore, would be a routine transaction—although the EEC authorities will be asked to explain why they have sold butter to Russia at much more attractive rates than they are prepared to offer the United States.

It came as a surprise to EEC officials that the United States is in need of butter and a decision on the request probably will not be made until next month. There is little doubt that the Common Market will agree to the U.S. request: Officials here repeatedly have said they are ready to consider any reasonable offer from nonmember countries for the purchase of butter. It is cheaper for the EEC to sell its butter surplus, which is more than 400,000 tons, even at a loss, than to pay the butter's storage costs.

During the last four years, dairy surpluses have cost the EEC Farm Fund $1.2 billion. The European Commission has tried to dispose of the surplus butter by selling it cheaply to armies, schools and persons living on pensions. Despite such measures, the butter "mountain" has continued to grow and threatens to reach record proportions by the end of this year—at least 600,000 tons.

The intended U.S. purchase is small, but it will be helpful to the EEC Commission officials feel that, unless they take every measure to rid themselves of the butter surplus, the effect on EEC public opinion will be extremely damaging.

America's 'China Doctor,' 94, Still on Job

By Ian Stewart

HONG KONG, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Every Tuesday morning more Chinese than usual crowd into the small clinic on the fourth floor of the Man Yee Building in the heart of Hong Kong's Central District.

The patients—*amah* (servant) and *tai tai* (housewife), rich and poor—are all there to see Dr. Harry Willis Miller, an American surgeon who began practicing medicine among the Chinese 70 years ago as a medical missionary for the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in a small town called Hsintsai, in Honan Province.

Last month Dr. Miller celebrated his 94th birthday, but he remains an active and vigorous personality. Each Tuesday he travels into town by bus from his home in the New Territories to minister to patients at the clinic, where the renowned skills of the China Doctor, as he is known, are always in demand. He also makes regular visits to two Adventist hospitals that he was instrumental in getting built.

Recently the administrative headquarters for the Adventist church in Asia announced from its Singapore office that Dr. Miller was leaving for the United States and retirement. The announcement appears to have been premature.

Interviewed at the clinic as the first patients of the day were arriving, he said he had no immediate plans to retire, but he conceded that he might "one of these days."

'I Like to Work'

"*I don't have to work but I* like to work," he added.

Born at Ludlow Falls, Ohio, Dr. Miller studied medicine at the American Medical Missionary College in Battle Creek, Mich. When he went to China foreigners were still living in the shadow of the Boxer Rebellion, during which *many missionaries* were slain. However, dressed as a Chinese and wearing a pigtail, he traveled freely in remote areas.

Dr. Miller sailed home in 1911 after he became ill, but returned in 1925, remaining until the end of the 1930s. He spent most of the forties in the United States and paid a last visit to China in 1949 as the Communists were sweeping to power. He has been living in Hong Kong since 1960.

In pre-Communist China Dr. Miller treated peasants and premiers. His patients included Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang, the young marshal then ruling Manchuria, whom he treated for opium addiction.

Dr. Miller recalls that when he first saw China the country was "the same as it had been for 2,000 years." He said he thought the Communists had accomplished something important, making China "move forward."

"It is quite a different China today than it was when I got out in 1949," he said.

Though he has not visited China since the Communists took over, he is not impatient to take advantage of the present climate of goodwill toward Americans and apply for a visa.

He Wants Free Pass

"I'll go when they are ready to give me a free pass all through China so that I can go as I used to and travel where I want to," he said.

Dr. Miller, who has earned a reputation as a specialist in thyroid surgery, continued operating until two months ago.

His chief interest today is raising money for the Adventist hospitals in Hong Kong and other parts of Asia and in switching people from meat to a vegetarian diet. Before World War II he pioneered a system for manufacturing a high-protein, cholesterol-free milk from soybeans and has successfully experimented with the development of meat substitutes from vegetable products.

"We have to decide whether we're going to raise humans or animals," he said. "We can't do both."

"You take what the animal eats and process it into something that has all the necessary body-building elements but doesn't have the *toxins of the animal*," he explained. "You can make a substitute that looks like meat and tastes like meat."

He said the world could become a vegetarian society by the end of the century. He added that by then not too many people would want to raise beef cattle because they use too much land and consume too much fodder.

After 70 Years He Practices In Hong Kong

Baker Is Against Interim Report On Watergate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Sen. Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn., said today that he will not sign an interim report if his colleagues on the Senate Watergate committee decide to write one based on the first phase of their hearings.

Sen. Baker, vice-chairman of the committee, said that no report should be written until all witnesses have been heard, possibly by October.

Some senators on the seven-member committee and some *staff aides have proposed writing* an interim report based on the testimony heard so far in the hearings, which recessed last week until after Sept. 3.

"As a lawyer who practiced for 17 years, I think I would have been displeased if I had a jury on my hands that tried to return a verdict before all the proof was in," Sen. Baker said.

Proxmire Says Retired Admiral Got Navy Aides

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Navy has illegally provided a personal servant and a private secretary to a retired admiral now serving as U.S. ambassador to Spain, Sen. William Proxmire said yesterday.

Sen. Proxmire, D., Wis., said that two active-duty military personnel were assigned last November to Ambassador Horacio Rivero and that they were "*personally provided*" by Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, chief of U.S. Naval Operations.

Mr. Rivero, who has served as commander in chief of allied forces in Southern Europe, retired from the Navy in June, 1972, and became ambassador to Spain in September.

"In response to my inquiries," Sen. Proxmire said, "the personal servant has been dropped from Ambassador Rivero's staff, but the private secretary remains on duty collecting regular military pay."

The senator said existing regulations permit assignment of military personnel only to active officers, not civilians, and only for "desirably military reasons."

E. German Press Applauds Wall At Anniversary

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP).—The East German press reflected today on the building of the Berlin wall 12 years ago tomorrow and credited it with assuring the existence of East Germany.

"The wall frustrated the plans of West German imperialism to extend its lordship over the German Democratic Republic by using West Berlin as a staging point for intensive economic plundering and ideological diversions," Neue Zeit said.

Der Morgen said that the wall proved that East Germany was determined not to allow any of its citizens to flee to the West. It said "the wheel of history" could not be turned back.

The National Zeitung celebrated East Germany's accomplishments and growing sense of confidence since the dramatic 1961 *decision to close off the Com*munist state. "Order and security were insured on our frontier, as is right and normal for every respectable state," the paper said. "A direct line leads from that Aug. 13 to the West German treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, to the Big-Four agreement on West Berlin, and to the treaties of East Germany with West Germany and West Berlin."

Jehovah's Witnesses Meet

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Fifty thousand Jehovah's Witnesses from 40 countries opened a four-day international convention here today.

Testimony Disputes Opening Statement

Anti-War Trial Witness Counters Prosecutor

By John Kifner

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 12 (NYT).—William W. Lemmer, the government's star witness, testified yesterday that he had never heard a discussion by an alleged band of anti-war conspirators about hiding slingshots inside their bell-bottom trousers.

But it was indicated at the trial of the Gainesville Eight that Mr. Lemmer, an informer, had discussed the concept with a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent.

In his opening statement, the chief prosecutor, Jack Carrouth, described the alleged plan. Fearing that guns might be discovered, he said, the alleged conspirators instead would carry powerful wrist-rocket slingshots, capable, he said, of being "concealed in their groins or at the ankles of bell-bottom trousers."

There were a few snickers and Mr. Carrouth turned and said, "Your Honor, I don't see anything funny about this case."

Seven anti-war veterans and a supporter are being tried on charges of conspiring to disrupt the 1972 Republican National *Convention at Miami Beach.*

Defendant John W. Kniffen read before the court a transcript of a taped interview between Mr. Lemmer, the government's key informer, and his FBI control agent, Richard O'Connell, turned over by the government.

The transcript said:

Lemmer: "*Slingshots were just* impossible to conceal. They didn't fold down. They didn't."

O'Connell: "How about the ankle? You were wearing bell-bottom trousers."

Lemmer: "That's good. You should have been there [laugh]. Good suggestion."

O'Connell: "Did he [defendant Scott Camil] bring that up?"

Lemmer: "No, not there."

O'Connell: "What about in the crotch area?"

Lemmer: "He didn't bring that up."

O'Connell: "Did anyone bring that up?"

Lemmer: "Not that I remember."

The wrist-rocket slingshots in question, which fire steel balls, are made of metal with the handle fashioned into a brace for the forearm.

The transcript was read into the record—out of the hearing of *the jury—by Mr. Kniffen after* Federal District Judge Winston E. Arnow had ruled out questions on the subject.

Later, however, Mr. Camil was able to ask Mr. Lemmer if he had heard any of the defendants discuss hiding the slingshots in their groins or under their bell-bottoms.

"No," Mr. Lemmer replied.

Most of the defense questions, pursuing a line designed to portray Mr. Lemmer as having a history of being an agent provocateur who lured others into arrests, were blocked, however, as Judge Arnow upheld prosecution objections that the questions were irrelevant and immaterial.

White House Arrests Philip Berrigan's Wife

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).—Four women, including Sister Elizabeth McAlister, the Roman Catholic nun who married the Rev. Philip Berrigan, were arrested at the White House yesterday while praying in a protest of the Cambodia bombing.

The Secret Service said that the four entered the White House grounds in a tourist group and knelt in prayer outside the East Portico. They were arrested after refusing to leave the grounds. More than 90 persons have been arrested so far in such prayer protests.

Fishermen Shut 3 Japanese Firms

CHIBA, Japan, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Three chemical factories accused of poisoning Tokyo Bay fishing grounds with mercury waste were forced to suspend operations yesterday as hundreds of fishermen staged a land and sea blockade for the fourth day.

The companies said that they would suspend operations for at least 48 hours. All three rely on supplies delivered by sea.

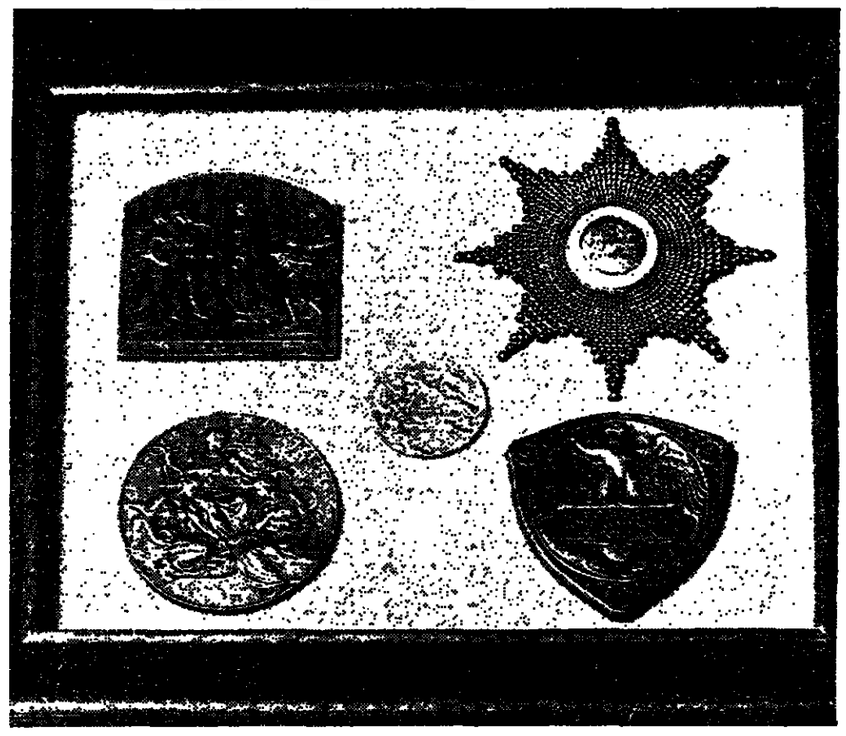
The fishermen seek $8 million in compensation from the three firms, an immediate halt in the use of mercury and removal of mercury-laced sludge from the floor of Tokyo Bay.

Sartre, Clavel Sue Over Phone Tapping

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Leftist writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Maurice Clavel yesterday brought a complaint against persons unknown for tapping their phones.

The two who jointly run a leftist news agency and the newspaper Liberation, deposited three complaints with a judge here "against X," a French way of opening legal proceedings without mentioning anyone by name. The complaints were for breach of privacy, attempts on individual liberty and violation of correspondence secrets.

In a National Assembly debate in June, a Socialist deputy claimed that the phones of 100,000 Frenchmen had been tapped at one time or another.



THESE OLD MEDALS date way back to the day when whiskey-tasting contests were important competitions held all over the world.

They don't have international contests between distillers any more. But, you can be sure, Jack Daniel's Whiskey won more than their share back in the days when they did. For instance, the medals shown here were won at Liege in 1905, at Ghent in 1913 and at the Anglo American Exposition in London. The one we're proudest of (The Gold Medal, bottom right) was presented by a panel of international judges to the "World's Finest Whiskey" at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904.

Today, you can judge the taste of Jack Daniel's yourself by asking for it at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below. We think you'll be pleased when you do.



CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

FRANCE

Paris
Le Tour d'Argent
Hôtel California
Cannes
Hôtel Belle Etoile
Rieux/Belon
Restaurant "Chez Melanie"
Deauville
Casino de Deauville
Caen
Restaurant "Le Dauphin"
Restaurant "Daniel"
Restaurant "Des Gourmets"

ITALY

Milano
Cavour Hotel
Menin Hotel
Touring Hotel
Jolly-President Hotel
Aerotel-Fiera
Maggiolina Night Club
Napoli
Arcate Restaurant
Zi' Teresa Restaurant
Ciro a Mergellina Restaurant
Ischia
Castello d'Aragona Bar
O'Pignatiello Bar
Venezia Torcello
Cipriani Restaurant
Pescatto
Benvegnu' Restaurant
Rapallo
Excelsior-Kursaal Hotel
Bristol Hotel
Genova
Bararoma
Harry's Bar
Sestri Levante
Beach Combers Discoteque
Kon Tiki Restaurant Bar
San Remo
Astoria Hotel
Pesce d'Oro Restaurant
Au Rendez-Vous Restaurant
Opesci Vivi Restaurant
Casino' Municipale

GERMANY

Hamburg
Europaischer Hof
Dusseldorf
Intercontinental
Hilton
Müllers & Fest
Krefeld
Scotch Club
Restaurant Boston
Parkhotel
Dortmond
Old Timer
Bremen
Parkhotel

SWITZERLAND

Bern
Cadillac
Galaxy
Pery-Bar
Arlequin
Genève
Hôtel La Réserve
Lion d'Or
L'Or du Rhône
Luzern
Hotel Flora
Hotel Bernerhof
Hotel Métropole
Montreux
Montreux-Palace Hotel
Eurotel
Casino
Neuchâtel
Big Ben
Théâtre
L'Escale
Thun
Dancing Oasis
Uster/ZH
Uschter 77

SPAIN

Barcelona
Bocaccio
Don Chufo
Metamorfosis
Kay Club
Restaurante Finisterre
Restaurante Ateleya
Marbella
Hotel Los Monteros
Hotel Marbella Club
La Pagoda Night Club
Almeria
Gran Hotel Almeria
Club-Discoteca-Baroque
Restaurante Club de Mar
Aguadulce
Hotel Aguadulce
Salou
Bar Brindis
Restaurant Rompeolas

UNITED KINGDOM

London
The Carlton Tower Hotel
Claridges
The French Horn
Churchill Hotel
Hilton Hotel
Harry Meadows Wines

GREECE

Athens
King Minos
Nestor
Orphanides

IRELAND

Dublin
Gresham Hotel
Smiths Green
Russel Hotel

NETHERLANDS

Scheveningen
Bar The Paddock
Wassenaar
De Kleviet
Kasteel de Wittenburg
Volendam
Hotel Spaander
Schiphol Airport
Arthur Frommer
Amsterdam
Amstel Hotel
Hotel L'Europe
Hotel Krasnapolsky/Polen
Strand Hotel
Indisch Restaurant Bali

BELGIUM

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Carlton
Hilton
Parc Savoy
Royal Windsor Hotel
Lendi Hotel
Diegem
Holiday Inn
Overijse
Le Barbizon
Tervuaren
Royal Golf Club

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FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, August 13, 1973 *

The Vicious Spiral

Terror—the shooting up of the Athens airport—and reprisal—the interception of a Lebanese civilian plane—does not move in a circle. Rather, it is a spiral that becomes steadily worse, in implications if not in fact. And the difference between the terror and the reprisal is not because there were innocent dead and wounded in Athens, while the reprisal, in this case, caused only a delay in flight. What distinguishes terror and reprisal here is that one was the work of persons and groups who are responsible to the law only if captured, while the other was an act of state, by a government which has international responsibilities.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has pointed out, on behalf of Israel, that the international community has frequently let skyjackers go free. This is, unfortunately, true, and there seems no early end to the condonation of terror by those nations whose interests seem to be served, or their peoples' emotions stirred, by the alleged motivations of the terrorists. The United Nations has merely drowsed over the issue, and there is scant hope that it can be aroused.

But if the failure of the United Nations to act, or even report, on the musings of the body it deputed to study international terrorism, seems to give a rationale for the Israeli reprisals, those reprisals, since they come clearly into an area where there is a law of nations, however sporadically enforced, can only hinder any approach toward a genuine orderly strengthening of the rights of all countries, and their citizens, as against the denial of those rights by terrorists of whatever breed.

The vicious spiral of terror and reprisal can only harm Israel's hopes for achieving some kind of peace in the Middle East. The diplomatic isolation of Israel—demonstrated by the fact that strong censure of that country by the Security Council was only averted by one of the rare American vetoes—will be increased by this latest incident. The United States has protested the "violation of Lebanese sovereignty and the rule of law in the civilian aviation" involved in that episode; it would be difficult for Washington to avert United Nations disapprobation and perhaps to aid Israel in matters of greater import.

If Gen. Dayan is apparently blind to such consequences of the policy he endorses, the chairman of the Israeli pilots union is not. "As a union that fights against hijackings and interference with civilian aviation," said Capt. Yitzhak Shaked, "we couldn't accept this interception even if the aim was to capture criminal No. 1 against civil aviation." Israel failed in more than its attempt to seize Palestinian commando leaders on Friday. It failed itself.

'Need to Know'

It is hard to decide whether American air raids are doing more damage in Cambodia or the United States. In Cambodia, B-52 attacks are killing innocent people because the huge bombers are being used for close infantry support, a mission for which they were never intended. Grisly mistakes are inevitable.

In the United States, these B-52 attacks are killing the faith of many people in their government. Senate hearings have disclosed that Defense Department officials have lied and lied again about the air war in Asia. They have lied to press and public. They have lied to each other.

Now that some of this lying is being exposed, those responsible are trying to shift the blame to one another. When the false reporting of the secret raids on Cambodia in 1969-71 first became known, Melvin R. Laird, the former secretary of defense, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, issued firm denials that they had ever ordered any false reports to conceal the bombing.

But now the Defense Department has released a 1969 memorandum written by Gen. Wheeler and initialed by Mr. Laird. That memorandum ordered secret bombing missions in Cambodia to be coordinated with acknowledged missions in South Vietnam. "Strikes on these latter targets will provide a resemblance to normal operations, thereby providing a credible story for replies to press inquiries," the memorandum states. Officials justified the Laird-Wheeler memo by citing a Johnson administration memo of 1967 directing that secret air strikes in Laos and acknowledged strikes in South Vietnam "be conducted within the same time frames to serve as press cover."

After his initial denials of knowledge and responsibility, Mr. Laird shifted blame for the falsification of records to the National Security Council and its staff, headed by Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger rebutted him by saying that the White House had "neither ordered nor was it aware of any falsification of records." Gen. Wheeler then passed the buck even higher, testifying that President Nixon had personally ordered the raids held "with the greatest secrecy."

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, current chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and William P. Clements jr., the deputy secretary of defense, have now cut the ground out from under the Laird-Wheeler defense by releasing the 1969 memorandum. Mr. Laird changed nothing with his labored effort last week to differentiate between studied deception and "falsification." Unfortunately, however, the reputations of Adm. Moorer and Mr. Clements for candor are also tarnished. They told a false story about the Cambodian raids to the Senate committee last spring, an action which they now characterize as "a mistake" traced to an inadequately programed computer.

The bombing of Cambodia—legally, morally and politically indefensible—is now scheduled to end at midnight Tuesday as the administration reluctantly complies with the overwhelming judgment of Congress. But since the administration has made it plain that it intends to continue to intervene in the Cambodian war by other means, it will be tragic if the Supreme Court sidesteps a suit challenging the constitutionality of the bombing. The bombing deadline may have passed before the full court can consider the action filed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four Air Force officers, but a decision on the merits is still imperative.

The long-deceived American public has, in the Pentagon's own cant phrase, a "need to know" from the Supreme Court what are the limits of the President's power to lay waste a foreign country in the absence of a declaration of war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Watergate Breather

Only in America could the number one man have the power to act in such an arbitrary and authoritarian way as President Nixon clearly did (whether he actually broke any laws or not) and then himself exposed to such a prolonged, one-sided and humiliating inquisition even if, at this stage, only by proxy. Equally unique is it that, while he has been daily dragged through the mire of accusation and suspicion, he has continued in full command of the awful responsibilities of his superpower leadership at home and abroad. This has all been going on for six months. During the last three of these the Senate committee has been providing an astonishing spectacle combining crude judicial proceedings, a "purification of democracy" ceremony, and a televised Roman holiday.

The committee has now gone into recess for a month, giving themselves, and America, and the rest of the world, a welcome pause to think it all over. For the more squeamish and sophisticated, the chairman, Senator Ervin, grossly overplayed to the gallery with his "simple country lawyer" act. He showed outrageous bias in such statements as that Mr. Nixon was the most oppressive President in American history, and sheer irresponsibility in saying that "Watergate" was worse than the Civil War (in which 500,000 died). He allowed the invariably hostile gallery to bait and heckle the witnesses making even the tough Ehrlichman look like a hunted animal at bay—live on "the box."

Nicely balanced against this was the disgust and shock at the revelations of the callously conspiratorial practices that set the tone in the White House under the senior men of Mr. Nixon's choosing. How much of all this found its way into his sanctum, or originated in it, is what still remains to be established.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 13, 1898

NEW YORK—At twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, the peace Protocol was formally signed. Orders were immediately sent by the War and Navy Departments to the Army and Navy commanders for the immediate suspension of hostilities. Spain will relinquish all claim to sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico, and other islands to be selected by the United States will be ceded to the latter.

Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1923

WASHINGTON—A problem generally overlooked but which will soon demand President Coolidge's attention is the Cuban situation. The clash between the Cuban Legislature and American sentiment was first brought to attention when the Lottery Bill was passed over American objections. And Cuba has passed a bill to enforce the consolidation of all railroads quite contrary to the interests of the United States.



OLIPHANT

'Pity About That Village You Bombed in Error—Now, If You'll Just Falsify These Papers...'

Scandal Spotlights Faults in Presidency

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON—The Watergate experience has disclosed not only an appalling lack of character and integrity in one administration, but a fundamental weakness in the institution of the presidency. In recent years, the United States has become the only Western power where the authority of the chief executive has expanded to the extent that it could undermine basic democratic rights, and the President is probably the one individual with the awesome power to plunge the world into nuclear war.

The excessive concentration of power in the American executive did not begin, of course, with the Nixon administration. It has developed over many decades, with its modern manifestation probably traceable to New Deal days of President Franklin Roosevelt. Liberal Democrats were convinced then that because the struggle was between a liberal president and a conservative Congress, everything possible should be done to strengthen the former and weaken the latter.

The same spirit prevailed in the Kennedy administration. The bright young men surrounding the President were certain that their first duty was to enhance his power. Prof. Richard Neustadt of Harvard produced the perfect rationale in his book "Presidential Power," arguing that the president's men must always think first of the president's prestige and well-being. Appointed aides easily convinced themselves that they knew better than Congress, or the cabinet, or outside critics what was best for the country. The arrogance that has characterized those now disgraced in the Nixon administration was evident then, if to a somewhat lesser degree. Like all those who serve a prince, they have no clothing but that which he provides, and they identify their security with the national security.

No Experience

A second problem is that many presidential aides have little or no political experience. They are not confirmed by the Senate and have never run for office. It is worth recalling that when the late Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn was told how brilliant the Kennedy appointees were, he replied that he would feel more confident if one of them had ever been elected sheriff.

When President Nixon in his desperation recently turned to an experienced politician like Melvin Laird for help, Laird did two things which would have been alien to the Ehrlichmans and Haldemans. He visited his old Democratic (and Republican) friends in Congress, and he called on cabinet members and the District of Columbia mayor in their offices. He did not summon them to confer with him at the White House. These were symbolic acts by Laird but they were enormously important in saying to responsible officials that they were not just pawns of the White House.

In his first interview after joining the President's staff, Laird told David Broder of The Washington Post that one of the "pluses" from Watergate may be that "the operations of the executive branch will be strengthened." He meant just that—the "executive branch," not just the White House.

Criticisms Made

"We just have to open this place [the White House] up," Laird said, "but it's not easy to do. There's been a tendency on the part of people to concentrate everything in the White House and the White House staff. The situation has to be switched back, so the departments and the line agencies really have the staff to do their work and can carry on their consultations with the governors, the mayors and the congressmen on their own programs."

Newspapermen covering the White House first began to write critically of the overconcentration of power in the Nixon White House at least three years ago. Cabinet officers and Republican congressmen made many of the same criticisms in more restrained fashion. All were ridiculed by the Nixon men. Now it is clear that the Nixon men might have been spared their present ordeal if they had only accepted the criticisms in good faith and recognized that no president can successfully govern if he isolates himself from his party, from his cabinet and from the raucous press. These three groups represent safety valves which have to be endured for the president's sake as well as for the country's. They are parts of the system built up to protect the president and the people.

The cabinet in the United States has never had the standing or influence that the cabinet has had in Britain or other parliamentary systems. Yet, throughout American history, it has served a basic purpose even when neglected by strong presidents. It was a vital instrument in Franklin Roosevelt's days despite the great power he took into his hands. It was an active consultative body in the Eisenhower administration.

While cabinet meetings as such have seldom been a policy-making forum, cabinet officers until recent years exercised broad executive authority in their departments while taking policy guidance from the president. But President Kennedy believed not only that the cabinet meeting was largely a waste of time, but also that his bright young staff men could effectively supervise the departments and oversee cabinet officers.

President Roosevelt normally held two cabinet meetings a week, and President Eisenhower held one a week, but President Kennedy held only 15 cabinet meetings in his first 14 months in office. He did not regard the cabinet as a consultative body at all. Critics of the Kennedy administration made their most telling point when they argued that he might have avoided the debacle of the Bay of Pigs invasion if it had been thoroughly discussed in the cabinet, where objective criticism by men with varying political experiences might have been heard. The one person outside his administration he did consult—Sen. J. William Fulbright—advised him against it. The whole plan was the work of nonelected experts.

Now it has been disclosed that former White House counsel John Dean played a role from the White House in directing the government's moves when a Lithuanian sailor defected from a Soviet ship off New England. Instead of being given asylum, the sailor was brutally forced back onto the Soviet vessel, much to Nixon's subsequent annoyance. There are officials who believe the defector would be free in this country if officials in the government agencies involved had had the temerity to assume responsibility and act promptly without worrying about the White House reaction. But in recent years, as the departments' authority has been whittled away, cabinet officers consult a White House aide almost automatically on many matters they should take responsibility for themselves. None of the last three presidents had fully trusted the departments and agencies charged under the law for public administration.

The Nixon administration may be the first, however, that has believed in the conspiratorial theory of history. Having come to power against the massed opposition of many of the nation's traditional power centers, it discovered enemies in every nook and cranny. It distrusted the press and the Eastern intellectual community. But many of those closest to the President also distrusted the bureaucracy, a large part of the Republican party and eventually even the President's own cabinet.

Within weeks after they took office, some cabinet officers began to realize that they had little access to the President and less influence than appointed aides. The "Berlin wall" around the President was a reality, built at his direction by men largely inexperienced in, and distrustful of, government. Only the most loyal supporters were admitted to the Oval Office, and once a critical view was expressed, a man's usefulness, as former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel quickly learned, was at an end.

The President's own need for solitude and his penchant for secrecy contributed to the isolation which, if his version of Watergate is accurate, sealed him off from information that was essential for him to protect himself from the cabal operating around him.

Now Nixon has suggested—as President Johnson did after he had suffered unmercifully at the hands of the people—that it is time to consider a one-term presidency of six years. It is a move which instead of putting the nation's chief political leader in the middle of the fray, where he belongs, would remove him another step from the conflicting passions of public opinion. The need is to keep the President closer to the people, not to set him higher on a pedestal.

Freedoms Preserved

The nation's founding fathers produced a system of checks and balances with a division of power between three branches of government. It has been a workable system, never perfect, and it has preserved basic freedoms. But in recent years, as Nixon has observed, the White House has grown rapidly. It has tried to administer the vast bureaucracy instead of attempting to give it guidance and leadership. The President has tried to perform the impossible and run the government with a small group of acolytes who know no loyalty but to him. It is an impossible task.

Having watched presidents at work, I have come to believe that George Reedy was right in "The Twilight of the Presidency" when he said the great danger is that a president is enshrined in a cocoon, told repeatedly by his staff that he is always correct and the critics always wrong, and is treated as though he is superior to all other human beings. We need a strong executive to make our system work. We need a vigorous and imaginative and even bold leader who can prod Congress to move quickly and the bureaucracy to move with a greater sense of responsiveness to national needs. But we also need to recognize that the president is a human being with no divinity attached to his office. He needs to be exposed to the cross-currents of the marketplace and the voting booth rather than protected from them, and he needs the counsel which his cabinet, the Congress and a free press can give him.

Amnesty for Nixon?

By James Reston

EVERY RUN, Va.—At some point in the sad story of these times, we are probably going to have to think about a general amnesty not only for the draft dodgers in the war but the truth dodgers in the White House.

This will be hard to arrange since the President says he won't forgive the draft dodgers, and the draft dodgers won't forgive him, and probably most people are not ready to forgive either, but we can't go on like this with the President hiding out in Camp David and San Clemente, or skulking off the coast of Florida. He should be allowed to come home with the others.

Sorting out the crooks from the moral cripples around the President, and the idealists from the cowards or revolutionaries in the armed services, is not going to be easy. We could still be debating all this on the 200th anniversary of the Republic on July 4, 1976, which would be a little awkward.

How, for example, do you weigh the punishment between a runaway Army kid who told the truth about the war, and an official who lied about the war; or an Air Force general who carried on his private war (and was "punished" with a handsome retirement pension); or a President who assured everybody he was respecting the neutrality of Cambodia when he was bombing hell out of it?

Who, in other words, is wise or smart enough to sort out all these philosophical and legal tangles and pass fair judgment on them? Are the anti-war demonstrators out in the streets or the isolated and suspicious men around the President responsible for the fear and siege mentality in the White House? Are the political fund-raisers more of a problem than the corporations that give illegal political funds?

If presidents, leaders of the great departments of government, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and theater commanders in Vietnam do not set and abide by the standards or enforce the rules of the government, are their subordinates to be held responsible for the negligence at the top?

The testimony before the Senate Watergate committee is a tangle of contradictions. Likewise, the constitutional arguments in the courts over the President's right to secrecy in his own office and the courts' need to know the evidence of criminal activity contained in the President's secret tape-recordings could be debated endlessly and the arguments have not clarified but merely confused the public debate.

Enough Facts

Accordingly, the Ervin hearings and the court actions have to go on for a while, but nobody pretends they will ever come out with a clear decision on the acts and motives of everybody concerned. Leaving aside all questions of fact still in dispute, we already have enough admitted facts to know that something was deeply wrong both in the conduct of the war and the conduct of the last presidential election.

In this situation, it is understandable that many people long for clear and tidy solutions—most of them for the exoneration of the President, and some of them for his impeachment, conviction or resignation, but like most things in life, that's not the way it's likely to be.

Too much has been revealed, and too much has been concealed to expect definitive answers to the tragedy. The President could suggest or even provoke the House of Representatives to bring in a bill of impeachment, knowing very well they have no heart for it and hoping this would dramatize the crisis and finally proclaim his innocence, and put the whole tragedy behind him.

But even such a grandstand play wouldn't do it. He is going to have to go on with the doubts of his people for over three years. He is the head of the national family, and his administration has been caught on the admitted evidence being unfaithful to the Republic, but the main hope now is not divorce but reconciliation.

In short, at some point, hopefully by the end of the year, at least the spirit, if not the act, of amnesty will have to be considered. Nixon said when he was rejecting amnesty for the draft dodgers that the word meant "forgiveness" but actually it comes from the same root as "amnesia" and means, not "forgiving," but "forgetting." And in the end this may be the only way to compromise this unhappy period in American history.

This does not mean doing nothing about the crimes of the last election or its spectacular dirty tricks. In fact, the crisis has already produced new attitudes of independence in the Nixon cabinet, new campaign financial legislation and new efforts on Capitol Hill and in the courts to restore the balance of equal powers.

But if resolution of all these questions clearly and simply is out of the question, as it undoubtedly is, reconciliation is the only hope, and this means a kind of amnesty or forgetfulness if not forgiving by the end of the year.

Questions On Nixon Speech List

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Last weekend, President Nixon was walking the secluded fields and woods of Camp David, Md., trying to put together a defensible account of his own role during the months of the Watergate cover-up. If it is to be worth delivering, this account must be more persuasive than his news conference of last Aug. 29, his televised speech of April 30 or his lengthy statement of May 22.

In a few days, the nation will learn the fruits of Nixon's reflection. Meanwhile, we can isolate several of the questions to which the President has to address himself if he is to rebut the damaging testimony of various witnesses before the Senate Watergate committee.

Each of these queries is a different way of asking the comprehensive question that Sen. Howard Baker propounded so often during the hearings: "What did the President know about Watergate and when did he know it?"

1—Who advised him, as he relates in his May 22 statement, that there might be some CIA involvement in the Watergate burglary? Richard Helms, the CIA director, had already told L. Patrick Gray, the acting head of the FBI, that his agency was in no way involved. Why did the President give specific instructions that Gen. Walters, the deputy head of CIA, rather than Helms be the White House emissary to Gray?

Gray's Warning

2—Why did he ignore Gray's warning on July 8 that the President's own aides were acting in a way that might "mortally wound" him?

3—Did he approve an offer of executive clemency to the Watergate defendants last January in exchange for their agreeing to keep silent at their trial about the involvement of higher-ups?

There is no doubt that such an offer was made. John Caulfield, acting on behalf of John Dean, made the offer to James McCord, one of the Watergate defendants, and told him it came from "the highest levels of the White House." All three have so testified.

This testimony received significant corroboration last week from former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Henry Peterson, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division. Kleindienst testified that he lunched with Dean and John Ehrlichman last January and that there was an extended discussion of sentencing procedures and executive clemency. He asserts the discussion was in the abstract.

Since only a president can grant clemency, on whose say-so were Ehrlichman and Dean pursuing this matter last January?

4—Why on Feb. 27 did the President begin frequent, almost daily consultations with Dean? He had talked with him only once in the previous eight months.

5—In his speech last April 30 Nixon told the nation that "On March 21, I personally assumed the responsibility for coordinating intensive new inquiries into the matter, and I personally ordered those conducting the investigations to get all the facts and to report them directly to me, right here in this office."

It sounded good. But on Monday and Tuesday, Gray, Kleindienst and Peterson told the Senate committee that they received no such orders from the President. To whom, if anyone, did he give those orders?

6—Was it Ehrlichman? No, he testified that he only conducted a few interviews and, in his words, "It was not an investigation."

Ehrlichman Role

But why turn to Ehrlichman at all? By that time, the President knew that E. Howard Hunt, one of the Watergate defendants, was trying to blackmail Ehrlichman concerning the break-in of Dan Ellsberg's psychiatrist. How could Ehrlichman possibly conduct a disinterested inquiry for the President?

7—Ehrlichman testified that from March 21 on, he, Haldeman and Dean discussed with the President the idea of all three going to the prosecutors and volunteering to tell their story to the grand jury. Why did Nixon not insist on their doing so?

Why did Nixon wait until April 15 before conferring with the Justice Department officials on the case? Was he moved to action by John Dean's conversation with him on March 21? Or was it only after he learned on April 14 that Dean was talking to the prosecutors that he felt compelled to take action?

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Obituaries

Jasper Yeates Brinton, 94; U.S. Expert on Egypt's Law

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (AP).—Judge Jasper Yeates Brinton, 94, an American resident of Egypt for 52 years, has died in a London hospital, friends reported today.

Judge Brinton, perhaps the best-known foreign resident of contemporary Egypt, is to be buried in Philadelphia, the friends said, adding that a memorial service will be held in Egypt.

He served as a judge of the mixed court of Egypt, which handled cases involving foreigners and Egyptians, from 1921 until 1943. He served as its president until 1948, when he was appointed a Foreign Service reserve officer and assigned as attorney to the U.S. Embassy, a post he held several years.

His 1940s American convertible was a familiar sight in Cairo. The Brinton Tennis Cup, established in the 1930s, attracted teachers, oil men and diplomats from the American community.

Judge Brinton's father was a surgeon to Gen. U.S. Grant in the Civil War, and Judge Brinton recalled being bounced on Gen. Grant's knee.

The judge had published three books within the last year and was making plans for another after his annual summer visit to London and the United States.

Judge Brinton's most recent works included "The American Effort in Egypt, a Chapter in Diplomatic History in the 19th Century," recounting the observations and lives of explorers, archaeologists and diplomats. A private printing of his own translation of Horace and the first book of his autobiography, entitled "1423," after his childhood address in Philadelphia also were recently published. The latter contained the first 10 chapters of his memoirs.

An honorary vice-president of the Egyptian Society of International Law, Judge Brinton was a recognized expert on Egyptian law and author of several scholarly works on it.

Born in Philadelphia on Oct. 5, 1878, he received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania and his law degree in 1904. He practiced law in Pennsylvania until 1921, with time out for service in the Army, before going to Egypt.

Prof. Karl Ziegler

MUEHLHEIM, West Germany, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Prof. Karl Ziegler, 74, a 1963 chemistry Nobel Prize winner, died today after a short illness, his family announced.

Prof. Ziegler shared the prize with Italy's Prof. Giulio Natta for his work in micromolecular chemistry. He also gained recognition for his development of new laundering agents and anti-knock materials for motors.

He had headed the carbon research division of the Max Planck Institute since 1943 and set up a 40-million-mark foundation on his 70th birthday.

Most of the money came from royalties on Prof. Ziegler's discoveries and inventions in synthetics.

Perrin C. Galpin

PELHAM MANOR, N.Y., Aug. 12 (NYT).—Perrin C. Galpin, 84, former foundation executive and for many years an aide to the late President Herbert Hoover, died yesterday in New Rochelle Hospital.

Mr. Galpin was an original incorporator with President Hoover of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and was its president until 1963. Mr. Galpin recently received one of Belgium's highest decorations—that of Grand Officer of Leopold II—for promoting educational exchanges between Belgium and the United States and for relief work there in two world wars.

He served with Mr. Hoover in Belgian food relief work immediately after World War I and remained closely associated with him and with Belgium for the rest of his life.

Peggy Castle

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Actress Peggy Castle, 45, died of a heart attack caused by hardening of the arteries, the coroner's office said yesterday.

Miss Castle, who died Friday night, was found sitting on a couch in the living room by her former husband, producer William McGarry.

Miss Castle was born in Appalachia, Va. She made her motion picture debut in 1950 in "Mr. Belvedere Goes to College." Her other pictures included "Overland Pacific," "Jesse James's Women," "Target Zero" and "Miracle in the Rain." She was last seen in "The Outlaws" television series.

Dr. Robert K. Cutter

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 12 (NYT).—Dr. Robert K. Cutter, 75, chairman of the board of Cutter Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturers, died Thursday after a brief illness.

Mr. Cutter held patents for disposable syringes, intravenous injection equipment, snake-bite kits and insect repellent.

He was born May 23, 1898, in Fresno, Calif., a son of Edward A. Cutter sr., founder of the laboratories. He received a medical degree from Yale University in 1923 and practiced medicine in Oakland, Calif.

Lillian Roxon

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP).—Lillian Roxon, 36, author and columnist on rock music, was found dead in her apartment Thursday, apparently of a heart attack brought on by an asthmatic condition.

In 1969, Miss Roxon wrote "The Rock Encyclopedia." Her weekly column appeared in the Sunday News, in New York.

Miss Roxon was born in Italy but was reared in Australia. She came to the United States in the early 1960s as a correspondent for the Sydney Morning Herald. She also contributed articles to other publications in addition to her syndicated column.

Italy Settles Its Pasta War

ROME, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The end to Italy's pasta war, which threatened to deprive many of the country's 55 million persons of the staple in their diets, ended yesterday when the government persuaded manufacturers to hold down prices.

The trouble began when the government instituted a 90-day retail price freeze earlier this month, holding prices at July 26 levels. The pasta manufacturers ignored the freeze and raised their prices on the grounds that grain prices were rising, retailers followed suit.

When retailers were arrested, others refused to sell pasta, saying that the retail price was fixed lower than the price they had to pay for it.

The government persuaded manufacturers to keep their prices down in exchange for a promise that adequate grain supplies would be guaranteed.

Commonwealth Parley Mild In Backing Black Africans

OTTAWA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A watered-down statement urging majority rule for Rhodesia and "humanitarian" aid for independence movements in southern Africa marked the end yesterday of a Commonwealth Conference that somewhat skated around every controversy.

As the presidents, prime ministers and senior officials from countries headed home, diplomats said their biggest achievements during the nine-day session was that everyone kept talking and there was none of the bitterness and threats that has marked these meetings for more than a decade.

"The best indication that it was worthwhile is that we have agreed to meet again," Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the host, said. "Each Commonwealth meeting is a challenge, and we must decide if it is worthwhile having another."

Commonwealth officials said the next meeting of the leaders, who represent one quarter of the world's population, would be held in about two years at a site to be selected later this year through diplomatic channels.

British Policy Backed

A Canadian source said one of the more significant outcomes of the conference was deleted from the final communiqué at Britain's request. This was the offer by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Commonwealth Caribbean to provide a Commonwealth peace-keeping "presence" if a constitutional settlement were reached in Rhodesia.

The declaration on Rhodesia in the communique returned the Commonwealth to its 1965 position, urging majority rule as an "objective" of any Rhodesian constitution, but it did not make majority rule an absolute condition for a settlement. In effect, the formal statement merely endorsed current British policy on the former colony, which declared its independence in 1968.

"Never, before this conference, has there been agreement by Commonwealth members to contribute toward a solution [in Rhodesia]. Never before have they stood behind Britain's efforts on majority rule," Mr. Trudeau said.

The communiqué also included a statement which gave legitimacy to the underground independence movements in Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies. British reservations again toned down the references to the "freedom fighters," for whom Africans, led by Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria, had sought "humanitarian, educational and military support."

The leaders said they "reviewed the efforts of the indigenous people of the territories in southern Africa to achieve self-determination and independence and agreed on the need to give every humanitarian assistance to all those engaged in such efforts."

Iran Leader Quits Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida, who has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union, today left the Latvian capital of Riga on his way home, Tass news agency reported.



United Press International.

ANTARCTICA CLAIM—Brig. Gen. Hector Fautario, commander-in-chief of Argentine Air Force, speaking Friday during ceremonies in Antarctica in which he reaffirmed Argentina's territorial claims on the continent. Front row (extreme left) is Isabel Peron, wife of Juan Peron, then Raul Lastiri, the provisional president, and Mrs. Lastiri.

Nominations Accepted by Peron, Wife

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (AP).—Juan D. Peron and his wife, Isabel, accepted nominations yesterday to run for president and vice-president of Argentina in the Sept. 23 elections.

The husband-wife team was nominated by the ruling Peronist Justicialist party at a convention on Aug. 14, but they postponed a decision while consulting with leaders of other political groups.

Their acceptances were announced by the presidential press secretary, Emilio Abras, after a meeting between Mr. Peron and a dozen Peronist leaders at the 77-year-old former president's villa.

The announcement was made as 242 delegates of Argentina's second largest political party, the Radical Civic Union, opened a national convention to pick its nominees. Ricardo Balbin, 69, the party leader, was nominated for president and Sen. Fernando de la Rua, 34, got the vice-presidential nomination.

Identity Retained

Peronist sources said Mr. Balbin had been approached to serve as Mr. Peron's running mate on a "national unity" ticket, but the Radicals seemed determined to maintain their party identity and avoid a coalition with the powerful Peronists.

Many observers believed that Isabel, 42, Mr. Peron's third wife, would withdraw before the elections so her husband could pick another running-mate more acceptable to a broader spectrum of Argentine voters. Mr. Peron's second wife, Eva, considered running as vice-president in 1952, when Mr. Peron won his second presidential term, but then bowed out because of objections from conservative Peronists and military leaders.

Eva died of cancer in 1952. Mr. Peron was ousted by a coup in 1955 and went into exile, returning to the country permanently in June. In March, seven years of military rule ended as Hector J. Campora was elected president in a Peronist landslide. He resigned after 50 days so Mr. Peron could run.

Victory Over Left

Isabel's selection was seen as a victory by the party's moderate and right-wing factions over leftist Peronists spearheaded by the Peronist Youth Movement.

Mr. Balbin was jailed during Mr. Peron's regime and remained a bitter anti-Peronist until Mr. Peron returned in June. Then he and Mr. Peron reconciled their differences with the goal of forming a civilian government strong enough to avoid military domination.

1,500 Corsicans March Against Italian Dumping

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—About 1,500 Corsicans marched through the streets of Ajaccio today to protest dumping of wastes near their shores by an Italian chemical company.

Twenty-four hours earlier, the port authority at Leghorn, in Italy, had announced that the chemical firm, Montedison, had been granted a six-month postponent of a deadline for the curtailing of the dumping of waste in the Mediterranean.

The commandant of the Leghorn Port Authority said he had granted the postponement on Friday because pollution had substantially dropped in recent months.

Montedison has been dumping waste from the production of titanium oxide, and Corsican experts and fishermen claim that the slicks of red mud formed by it are harmful to plankton and fish and are also a threat to humans.

Police Break Up Demonstration

Truckers' Wives in Protest As Chile Showdown Nears

By Marvine Howe

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 12 (NYT).—The new civil-military government moved today toward a showdown with the nation's truck owners, whose 17-day strike is a serious threat to the country's supply system and to the national economy.

Armed national police used tear gas, water tanks and clubs to disperse a demonstration of truck owners' wives in front of the government palace today.

A 48-hour ultimatum to the truckers to get back on the job expires tonight. If the strike is not called off, the government has said it would name military delegates throughout the country to take the "urgent measures required."

This veiled warning was interpreted as meaning the arrest of the truckers, confiscation of their trucks and, if they resisted, the use of force.

The leader of the truck owners' confederation, Leon Vilarin, has refused to bow to the ultimatum. Talks are continuing, however, between the transporters and the new minister of public works, the air force commander-in-chief, Gen. Cesar Ruiz Danyau. Both sides have indicated that there is a slight chance of a settlement.

One immediate obstacle to a truce is the under-secretary of transports, Jaime Faivovich, who has personally led two police raids on truckers' camps to confiscate their trucks. The truckers have demanded Mr. Faivovich's dismissal as a condition to any settlement. The government has rejected this demand as "blackmail" but there have been private talks to try to circumvent the issue without either side losing face.

Tension rose between the two camps over the authorities' use of force to break up the demonstration by the truck owners' wives.

A group of about 300 women marched on the government palace this morning and demanded an audience with President Salvador Allende. When they were refused admittance, they lined up in front of the palace and began singing: "We want solutions not repression" and "Chile is and will be a country of liberty."

The women called for the removal of Mr. Faivovich and the fulfillment of government promises made after last November's 40-day strike that had paralyzed the country. The women protested that the government had not lived up to its commitments to provide new trucks, new tires and spare parts and guarantee not to nationalize trucking.

"There will be confrontation because we won't give in; they'll have to kill us first," a gray-haired leader of the demonstration said firmly.

Then the police ordered the women off the plaza and, when they refused to go, cleared them off by force.

Many of the women fled for refuge in the nearby Carrera-Sheraton Hotel, but a gas bomb exploding near the main door also filled the hotel lobby with gas. Surprised tourists and hotel employees choked and gasped and rushed to the upstairs area to escape the fumes.

Opposition circles reacted indignantly to the police action against the women demonstrators.

Congress Urged To Reconsider U.S. Aid to Brazil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (WP).—The General Accounting Office has recommended that Congress consider whether Brazil's booming economy has reached the point where the South American country no longer needs U.S. aid.

The recommendation, in a GAO report on U.S. aid to education in Brazil, also contends that U.S. money has not been used effectively to increase educational opportunities for poor Brazilians.

The report, however, went beyond the scope of its original investigation to pose the basic policy question of how Washington can determine when a country has progressed to the point where it no longer needs U.S. assistance.

It noted that Brazil itself had extended loans to smaller Latin American countries and pledged $2 million to the special fund of the African Development Bank.

The GAO, the investigative agency of Congress, conceded that assistance to Brazil is being reduced. But the report urged Congress "to precisely identify, in objectively measurable terms, the point at which an assistance recipient no longer requires concessional U.S. assistance."

Bhutto Named As Premier In New Setup

Will Hold Governing Powers in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tonight was elected prime minister and declared that he was committed to democracy.

In a brief speech to the National Assembly after that lower house of Parliament had voted him into the prime minister's post, he said that his government wanted to see democracy established "for all time to come" in Pakistan.

The assembly vote was 108 to 28. Mr. Bhutto, 45, will take office as prime minister, a post that holds all major governing powers under the new constitution, one minute after the constitution takes effect at midnight tomorrow.

Chaudhry Fazal Elahi, 69, a veteran politician and a member of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party, will at the same time take over the presidency, which Mr. Bhutto has held since the December, 1971, war with India in which East Pakistan won its independence as Bangladesh. Mr. Elahi was elected Friday.

Under the new constitution, a complete parliamentary system of government will come into force.

Fundamental Rights

The government has described this fifth constitution, which was adopted in April, as giving the people more fundamental rights than they ever have had.

The flamboyant, Western-educated Mr. Bhutto is assured of more than 100 votes in the 146-member legislature.

His presence in the assembly, which he visited only rarely as president, can be expected to inject new life into its sittings at a time when the opposition is threatening a stiffer anti-government line on a number of issues.

Mr. Bhutto's 20 months as president have been marked by internal dissent and external problems, but he has shown himself at his best when under pressure.

Two of the most pressing current issues concern efforts to combat rising prices and the law-and-order situation, particularly in the rugged Baluchistan Province, where soldiers sent to keep peace come under almost daily attack from hostile tribesmen.

Colombia Crash Kills 11

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Seventeen persons died yesterday when a bus and a train collided outside the small town of Santa Maria, about 600 miles north of here. The bus was carrying 32 passengers.

Three Die in Ulster Violence; IRA Bombards a British Post

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Aug. 12.—At least three men were killed in a weekend of violence in Northern Ireland. A British Army post near the border with the Irish Republic also came under heavy attack by rockets and mortars from the IRA. Seven soldiers were reported wounded in the fighting.

And today in Londonderry, nearly 10,000 Protestants paraded through the streets to celebrate the 284th anniversary of the successful defense of the city against the siege by the army of King James II. The police allowed the Apprentice Boys of Derry inside the old city to commemorate the closing of the gate against the invaders.

Four years ago the annual Protestant celebration of ascendancy over the Catholic population led to the explosion of violence which has now claimed more than 860 lives and caused thousands of injuries and vast damage and destruction. This year the march itself at least went off without any trouble.

Lynch Suggestion Rejected

At the same time in London the British government rejected as "entirely without foundation" a suggestion by the Irish opposition leader, Jack Lynch, that British secret agents set off two car bombs in Dublin last December, killing two persons and injuring 74 others.

Mr. Lynch said on a TV program that he harbored "a suspicion" that British agents were behind the bombings. But he added, "I have no evidence whatsoever to indicate that this was the case. The fact that nobody admitted responsibility in this case caused a lot of conjecture."

And in a related development the British Defense Minister, Lord Carrington, rejected a demand for a full investigation from the opposition Labor party into the spy affair involving the Littlejohn brothers, who were convicted of robbing a Dublin bank of £67,000. The brothers said they staged the robbery on British orders to discredit the IRA.

The British government, while admitting intelligence links to the brothers, denies it supported any crimes. "There is no justification for an inquiry," Lord Carrington said.

The IRA attack on British troops occurred at Crossmaglen, two miles from the border. A police station used as an army post came under heavy fire from an estimated 15 men armed with automatic weapons and grenades. At least 10 rockets and 15 mortar bombs were fired at the building, which was extensively damaged.

Seven soldiers were reported wounded. The army fired about 500 rounds at the attackers and said it had discovered two trails of blood leading away.

In Belfast, a 17-year-old Protestant boy was fatally wounded by shots fired from a passing car as he walked with two girls in the Ormeau Road district.

Two other young men, Seamus Harvey, 23, and Gerry McGlynn, 21, were literally blown to bits near the border town of Castlederg, 23 miles south of Londonderry, when a bomb they were carrying in a car exploded. The police said Mr. Harvey was a known IRA member.

In Belfast, Dublin and London, there were demonstrations by thousands of Irish nationalists of various leanings against the British and Irish governments' policy of interning nationalists without trial. Nearly 900 are now behind barbed wire. The demonstrations went off with only minor troubles reported.

About 7,000 paraded through areas of West Belfast.

Some 500 youngsters broke away from the main body of marchers and headed for a British Army post. For two hours, they hurled stones and bottles at troops until dispersed by police using water cannon and firing rubber bullets.

In the Irish Republic, 500 demonstrators marched on the Curragh internment camp.

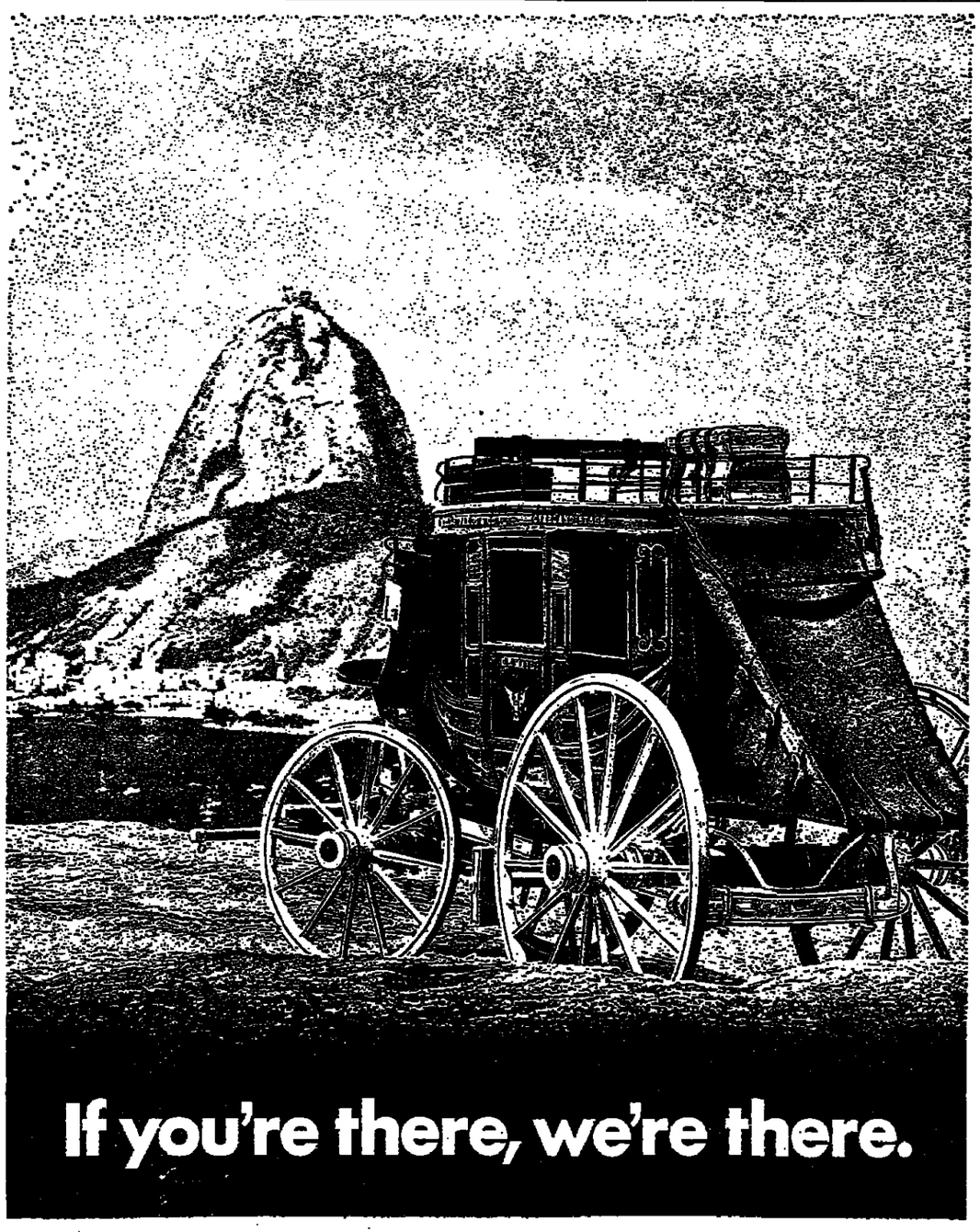
They set fire to a storage shed outside the camp perimeter. They then tried to rush the barbed-wire fences but were forced back by rubber bullets fired by Irish troops in riot gear.

In London, about 40 demonstrators occupied the office of The Sun newspaper demanding that the editor publish a statement condemning internment. Ten were arrested by a police squad.

11 Die on Yugoslav Buses

TITOGRAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and 34 injured when two buses in different parts of Yugoslavia crashed into ravines yesterday. A bus plunged down a 900-foot drop near here and another bus fell into a ravine between Bosanski Petrovac and Kljuc in central Yugoslavia.

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

In West Germany

Bavarians March To Separate Beat

By Craig R. Whitney

MUNICH (NYT).—In the country of Willy Brandt and warming East-West relations, there is one important section that does not want to go along: Bavaria.

The state government there so strongly distrusted the treaty establishing relations between East Germany and West Germany that it took it to the courts to make sure that its complaint would not be interpreted as sealing the division of the old Reich.

The West German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe rejected the Bavarian government's contention that the treaty was unconstitutional and, having obtained a legal interpretation, the chairman of the governing Bavarian party, Franz Josef Strauss, said that "the desired political goal had been achieved."

Bavaria, an independent kingdom until 1918, marches to different music from the rest of the country.

Its 10.5 million people do not vote the way the rest of the country does, either. In the state government, the governing party is not Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats, but the Christian Social Union, personified by the ample Bavarian figure of Mr. Strauss.

"We aren't always caught up with the times," Mr. Strauss said in an interview in his Munich party office. "If I had been right with the times when I was 20, I'd have been a Nazi, so it isn't all bad."

The Bavarians, like Mr. Strauss, are rather defensive about their past and their present ways, and express their defensiveness when they vote. Chancellor Brandt won a national parliamentary majority last fall, but in Bavaria his party actually lost a few votes.

This is the land of oompah bands in beer parlors, lederhosen, sausage and yodeling. They even talk differently in Bavaria. Everywhere else in Germany, the standard greeting is "good morning," or "good day." Never in Bavaria. Invariably the greeting is "Grüss Gott," the closest equivalent to which in English would be "God bless."

Bavaria is probably the section of the country that suffered the least destruction in World War II. What was destroyed was rebuilt along traditional lines to a greater extent than elsewhere.

Bavaria's great cities—Nuremberg and Munich, the biggest among them—have an individual and historic character that stands in marked contrast to the faceless rebuilding of centers elsewhere, as in Frankfurt. For instance: In Nuremberg, narrow hilly streets and half-timbered houses; in Munich, broad Italianate boulevards reflecting the ambitions of the Bavarian monarchy of the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the small towns, life has an air of simplicity it lacks in other parts of the country, where high-tension power lines and oil refineries never seem far enough away. Farmers drive their tractors along the sides of the main highways and fresh trout is available in almost every country inn.

Such surroundings encourage a people who are more interested in preserving the past and the comforts of the present than in striking off in new and less certain directions.

That, perhaps, is one explanation for a reluctance to accept, seemingly forever, the loss of East Germany by going along with the new treaty. Mr. Strauss says of the treaty: "What it means is that we should not only pay the penalty for the last war, but pay the price to the Russians for peace now. We could have had these treaties 20 years ago if we had wanted to sell out."

Whenever the Bavarians have done anything unusual or contrary—as, for example, with their opposition to the East German treaty, expressed through repeated applications for temporary injunctions against it—there will be jokes in newspapers elsewhere about "Freistaat Bayern," which means (but does not mean) "Free State of Bavaria." After the monarchy collapsed at the end of World War I, the Bavarians wished to avoid the use of the foreign word "Republic," and that is what "free state" really means.

With a rich variety of natural attractions—the Alps, Lake Chiemsee and the biggest forested areas in Germany—Bavaria long has been a vacation land for German and foreign tourists, but Mr. Strauss says, "It's no longer just a national park." And, he adds "Lederhosen and yodelers are for the movies." Indeed, Bavaria's economic growth rate has been well above that of the rest of West Germany for the last two decades.

But the symbolism of the lederhosen is deep for a people who stick to old ways with a certain apprehension about how long they will last. Seven million of the population live in rural districts, and in their farms and herds preserve a way of life that is antithetical to that in the bigger cities.

"The cities are Red" was the way one of Mr. Strauss's opponents put it—"Red" in this case meaning Social Democratic.

An elderly couple, the man dressed in a typical Bavarian jacket without a collar, walked by the sidewalk café where the opponent of Mr. Strauss was sitting with a visitor. "There go a couple of Strauss voters," he remarked. The antipathy as well as the contrast was striking.

"There's an anti-Bavarian campaign in the other parts of Germany," Mr. Strauss said. "But in Bavaria we believe in live and let live." Or, as he had put it in a foreword to a handbook published this year called "Richtiges Bayerisch," a collection of Bavarian words and definitions aimed at preserving the peculiarities of German as spoken here: "In our Free State of Bavaria, thank God, anyone can still think what he wants."

Mr. Strauss, who was defense minister in Bonn in the 1950s, has become a symbol of hard-line resistance to Mr. Brandt's policy of normalizing relations with the Eastern bloc.

But "now that it's law," Mr. Strauss said, referring to the ratification of the treaty, "we'll go along with it."

"I don't understand why we were accused of being obstructionist," Mr. Strauss said. "All we've done is exercise our rights to make use of the constitutional system."



The New York Times.

Patrons at a beer garden in Bavaria, the West German state that was an independent kingdom until 1918.

May Last Into 1974

Delayed Calendar Of Year of Europe

By David Binder

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Eight months into what President Nixon has proclaimed the "year of Europe" in U.S. foreign policy, hardly anything that would lend substance to the label has become visible.

Instead, the year of Europe has been a catalogue of delays on both sides of the Atlantic. In Washington, the persisting U.S. involvement in the Southeast Asia conflict and the Watergate scandal have both contributed to the delay. On the European side, the nine member countries of the Common Market continue to have difficulties in settling their own differences.

The aim of the current sputtering dialogue across the Atlantic as conceived in Washington and perceived in West Europe, is to find a new reason for being in the postwar alliance of Western industrial nations, and to cast it in something purer and more precious than gold.

This is what Mr. Nixon had in mind when he made his May 1 "year of Europe" speech.

From the office of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, comes the word that the high-level but low-keyed transatlantic dialogue is "progressing." But some skeptical administration officials say the year of Europe could last well into 1974 because of the delays.

Trip Delay Possible

These officials say off the record that Mr. Nixon might very well postpone his planned autumn trip to West Europe until early next year if the additional time would promote an improvement of alliance ties.

The administration is pinning its hopes on a Western declaration of principles that would bind Western Europe and Japan together with the United States by means of a carefully worded definition of common purpose in political, economic, social and security terms.

One built-in cause for slowness, according to Washington officials, is the difficulty of getting the nine members of the European Economic Community together for a strong response to Mr. Kissinger's appeal for a new Atlantic charter and, for a time, European objections to that call. The candidacy of Japan in the larger Western community is also a problem for the Europeans.

Oddly, it would seem, Watergate has had a positive effect on the dialogue by frightening European partners about the consequences of a weakening of American authority.

Lack of Public Zeal

So far the year of Europe has rallied no public enthusiasm here or abroad, and some officials are worried about this. But a head of steam is being built up through monetary and trade policy developments. It may be, as Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and some of his European counterparts believe, that progress on monetary and trade questions could provide the impetus for the desired overall agreement.

This is more or less what Mr. Kissinger urged on April 23 in his controversial New York speech proposing the charter.

Criticism and doubts voiced by West European statesmen have since caused the administration to drop the term "charter," and to go easy on its "Atlantic" quality. But Mr. Nixon and his principal foreign-policy aides appear determined to obtain a strong declaration of Western principles and they want it to be affirmed at a summit meeting of European heads of government.

Since the April speech, the method chosen by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger to pursue their year-of-Europe aim has been a series of bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of France and West Germany, senior members of the Italian Foreign Ministry and other Western officials. The French wanted it this bilateral way.

EEC Effort at Unity

Now the discussions are moving into a multilateral phase as the members of the European community try to draft a joint response to the American challenge.

The Common Market's foreign ministers are to meet Sept. 10 in Copenhagen, where they plan to agree on questions to submit jointly to the United States, define the new European "identity" as the French insist, and possibly work on a European draft of a declaration of principles.

If all goes well at Copenhagen, Mr. Kissinger could be expected to make a preparatory swing around Western Europe to arrange the President's trip, administration officials said.

One cause for delay, according to the administration, is the relatively late official start of its year of Europe, due in part to the difficulties of ending the war in Southeast Asia and in part to the mounting preoccupation with Watergate.

Another factor was the allergic reaction of several West European states—particularly France—to the inclusion of Japan and even the very term "year of Europe."

But how the administration reading is that the Kissinger speech had the desired effect of "forcing the issue," as one official put it, "making the Europeans act as Europe in spite of themselves" by compelling them to speak with one voice."

No One Is Winning the Guerrilla War in Angola

By Kenneth Whitting

LUANDA, Angola (AP).— A guerrilla war has been going on here for 12 years. No one seems to be winning and there is no sign the fighting will end soon.

At least three rival groups of "freedom fighters" are trying to end four centuries of Portuguese rule over this rich wedge of Africa. They are making no notable headway, but neither is a 60,000-man Portuguese force able to claim victory.

Portugal has overall control of the territory, but infiltrators are able to operate in almost 30 percent of the half-million-square-mile territory with its five million blacks and 300,000 Europeans.

Havens and Support

Portugal has little hope of ending the threat so long as intruders find haven in Zaire, Zambia and the Congo (Brazzaville) and get weapons and financial support from Russia, China and elsewhere.

One Portuguese officer estimated recently that guerrillas were slipping into Angola from 27 bases in Zambia alone.

There are few full-scale battles. Combat is mostly small-unit skirmishing, ambushes and, most of all, land mines.

Portuguese figures record 91 of their soldiers—about 45 percent are black—and 209 civilians killed last year: 559 troops and 273 civilians were wounded. Mines caused most of the military casualties.

Portugal claims to have killed 1,611 terrorists and wounded 342 in 1972.

About 50,000 civilians remain under control of terrorists, the Portuguese officer said. Guerrilla spokesmen say they have more than 350,000 civilian followers.

Change Is Rejected

Portugal's refusal to follow Britain, France and Belgium in granting political independence to their African colonies sparked an uprising here.

Not only did Lisbon under the late Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar reject "winds of change" sweeping black Africa, but it also cracked down hard on dissidents. By the late 1950s, the security police had crushed overt black political opposition.

But open rebellion flared in February, 1961. Militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which attracted supporters from urban blacks in Luanda, struck at police stations and a jail in the capital.

A month later, exiled members of Holden Roberto's United Populations of Angola (UPA) pounced on a number of villages along the northern frontier with what was then known as the Congo (Leopoldville). UPA is tribally based among Bakongo in the north and Mr. Roberto made his headquarters in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa).

There were relatively few Portuguese troops on the scene then and early rebel attacks were brutally effective. Lisbon reacted in the same manner.

By one Portuguese estimate, about 3,000 persons were killed in the first few months, including many innocent natives. As many as 250,000 others may have fled toward Leopoldville.

By late 1961, a Portuguese spokesman said, the army had retaken villages and other key installations seized in the uprising, but guerrillas fled into the bush to continue fighting. Four more years of vicious if small-scale combat followed before authorities regarded the guerrilla thrust as blunted.

"From 1965 until now, it's been a series of mines and ambushes—one incident or so every two months," a Portuguese officer said.

He said the two-month cycle coincides with the period of basic training given guerrilla recruits. The recruits—some as young as 11—are usually blooded after indoctrination.

Soviet and Cuban instructors reportedly help train them. They are said to be equipped with efficient magnetic mines, 122-mm rockets, mortars and automatic firearms of Russian, Chinese and Czechoslovak manufacture.

Portuguese strategists view the struggle from 1965 on as a sequence of terrorist action met by successful army reaction.

Fighting Spread

Fighting spread over a wide area between 1966 and 1968. Portugal began hitting back hard in 1968, although infiltration increased steadily until 1970.

Between 1967 and 1972 some guerrillas switched their attention from army targets to the civilian population in the northern sector.

Terrorism declined in the north from 1970 and most incidents are now reported from the east.

Portuguese spokesmen also acknowledge the presence of two "disintegrating" pockets of activity less than 200 miles east of Luanda. These are said to consist of 180 guerrillas in control of about 2,500 civilians.

Guerrillas tried to foment unrest in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda between 1961-64, but this theater has been quiet in recent years. The MPLA is headed by Dr. Agostinho Neto, 51, a Lisbon-trained poet and physician.

The MPLA is believed to have about 5,000 regulars. Its leadership is Marxist. The UPA probably has somewhat fewer trained men. It leans toward the West in political outlook.

Personal, policy and tribal dispute between them has been one of Portugal's most important advantages in 12 years of war.

For many of those years, rebel guns were aimed at each other more often than at Portuguese troops. Skirmishing between rival "freedom fighters" was bloody. Now there are reports the insurgent groups are trying to bury differences and get together.

One Portuguese officer in Luanda shrugged off such speculation. "We think they are talking merger because they are getting weaker."

In Angola, Oil Flowing Amid Civil Unrest

CABINDA, Angola (AP).—The United States and Portuguese flags fly side by side at Gulf Oil's concession here while a tanker, moored in the haze nine miles offshore, loads crude from an undersea pipeline connected to five big storage tanks on a hill near the beach.

The ship needs 24 hours to take on 650,000 barrels of oil. When it sails, Gulf can expect a check for about $2 million. A lot of that money will be paid to Portuguese authorities, who control Angola, in return for drilling rights. Some may be earmarked as profit for Gulf stockholders.

That some Americans think this wrong doesn't bother the relaxed oilmen. "If I wasn't here, it would be Nigeria or some other oilfield," one said. "I leave the fussing to politicians and the others . . ."

"Fussing" is demands by civil rights militants, some clergymen and a few legislators in the United States that Gulf cease operations in Angola. They contend that Gulf's operation helps Portugal maintain control of its African territories and their black populations.

The Gulf Oil Co. field in Cabinda ranks relatively low in the parent firm's worldwide production of crude, an executive said. Nigeria Gulf, farther up the coast in West Africa, is much larger.

Cabinda Gulf started in 1958 and struck commercial quantities of oil offshore eight years later. The first profits were recorded last year on an output of more than six million tons. Last year's total production was matched in the first three months of 1973.

The company has headquarters in Luanda, the Angolan capital. Cabinda is an enclave on Africa's Atlantic coast with Zaire and Congo-Brazzaville at its borders. It is separated from the rest of Angola by the mouth of the Congo River and an hourlong flight by DC-3.

The tank farm, dock and other installations on land, and well-heads and gathering stations offshore, would seem to offer prime targets for "freedom fighters" trying to end five centuries of Portuguese rule. Guerrillas are active in wide areas of the main part of Angola and have supporters in Zaire and the Congo. One group tried to foment unrest in Cabinda in 1961-64, but has not tried to raid Gulf. Why?

"They wouldn't have a chance. The security is too tight," one of Gulf's Portuguese employees said. A high fence, guard towers, searchlights and Portuguese police sharpshooters with dogs secure the area. Visitors are screened and require passes.

The staff of 388—including 43 U.S. citizens—must observe off-limit areas after dark. "The police know if anybody is there then it isn't one of us. They have every right to shoot first and ask questions later," production superintendent Harold Holifield said.

Guerrillas may not have bothered Gulf, but Portugal has reacted to their threat over 12 years by dramatically reshaping the once stagnant colonial backwater of Angola.

Development of this rich wedge of west-central Africa went slowly for centuries after Portuguese explorer Diego Cao reached the Congo River in 1483. The first 300 years were marked by minor wars, expeditions into the interior and a flourishing slave trade, mostly with Brazil. Slaves then accounted for more than four-fifths of all exports.

Now the economy is booming, schooling expanded, rural areas revitalized and a measure of self-government at hand.

The demands of black nationalists, which caused a revolt in 1961, were the catalyst. Some Portuguese officials concede that at least some of those demands were legitimate.

Militarily, the 60,000-man Portuguese army here seems to have the edge on three feuding guerrilla organizations. Whether they ultimately triumph, however, depends on progress in nonmilitary spheres.

The swing toward improving the status of the civilian sector was reflected by the appointment last year of Fernando A. Santos e Castro, 50, former head of the Lisbon City Council, as the first nonmilitary governor in 12 years.

Angola's population is about 5,673,000. There are 5,157,000 blacks, 390,000 whites and 126,000 mulattos.

When the guerrilla uprising started, there were about 2,000 schools; now there are 5,200. There are more black children in primary and secondary schools now than there are whites in Angola. School attendance increased from less than 100,000 to about 520,000 in 10 years. About 80 percent of that number are blacks in primary schools.

Eight years of schooling is compulsory under educational reforms announced in 1971, the first sweeping changes since 1911.

A generation of African children has known only the new deal instituted in Angola. They, and others to come, could prove Portugal's best investment against foreign-based nationalist movements.

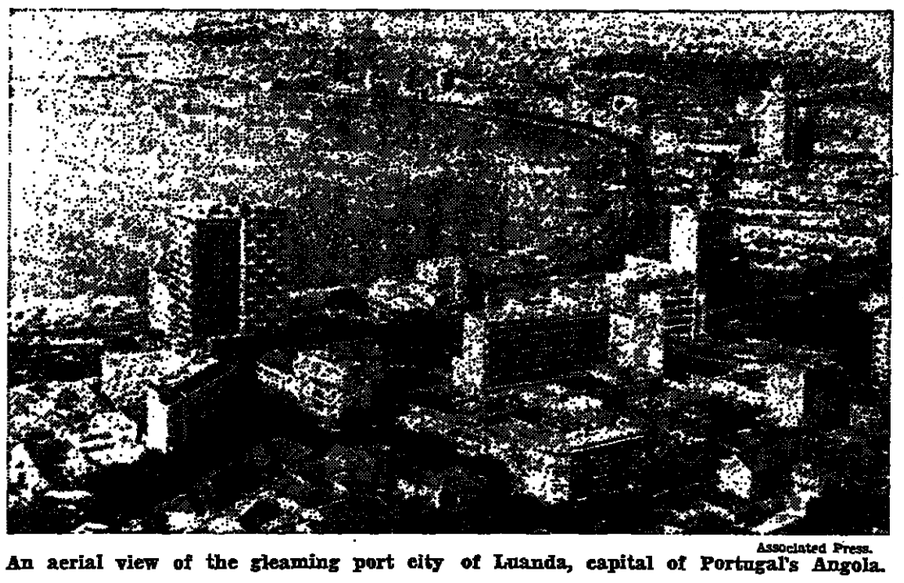
The United Nations wants Lisbon to open talks with "freedom fighters" in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea as a step toward ending the fighting. Portugal rejects this as betrayal of soldiers and civilians killed by guerrillas over the years. It also would be tacit acknowledgement that the rebels had "liberated" areas in the three territories. Those disputed areas are, in fact, controlled by whichever side happens to be there at a given time, Portuguese or guerrilla.

Some whites, as well as militant blacks and mulattos, long have resented Lisbon's tight control of affairs in Angola. In recent years this dissatisfaction fed rumors of a possible declaration of independence.

Talk of "going it alone" was reported among white army officers, who seemed to envisage it as a springboard to a separate peace with the guerrillas. Businessmen, irritated by economic regulations imposed by Lisbon, were said to favor the idea, as did certain intellectuals who saw it as the only way to develop a unified multiracial society.

Portugal's answer to demands for greater local autonomy was the creation this year of legislative assemblies in the three African territories empowered to vote their own budgets, pass local laws and collect local taxes.

Ultimate power remains in Lisbon, but the new lawmaking bodies represent a softening of the old colonial hard line.



Associated Press.

An aerial view of the gleaming port city of Luanda, capital of Portugal's Angola.

Gambling Few Cents for $50,000

Toto Lotek Game Gives Pole A Weekly Chance at a Millio

By Nicholas Lillitos

WARSAW (AP).—Nearly everyone in Poland is trying to become a millionaire these days gambling on a game that's fast becoming a way of life here.

Called Toto Lotek, and showing a record "play" of more than $100 million last year, the game is a smash hit throughout the nation.

It is operated by the state, and is the country's biggest form of legalized gambling. It gives Poles the chance to dream of that once-in-a-lifetime big splash.

Apart from horse racing, there is no other way to win such big money here. Casino games like roulette and poker are banned.

Nearly every week some Toto Lotek player wins a million zlotys, the equivalent of $50,000.

$130 Price of Suit

By Western standards that's not terribly high, but in Poland, where the average monthly wage is $130—the price of a suit—it represents a lot of money.

So far the national lottery has produced well over 1,000 winners of a million zlotys since it started in 1956.

To make a million, all you need is a few cents and the knack for choosing six lucky numbers.

Janusz Malinowski is one punter with plenty of patience. He's been trying to pull off the big triumph every week for the last eight years.

Every Sunday at 8 p.m. he switches on the radio in his Warsaw apartment to hear the first results.

"Sssshh, let's see if your daddy has turned into a millionaire," he tells his three small child

At precisely that magic h almost the entire Polish na is tuned, along with Mr. M nowski, to the radio announ voice. Granny grabs the pa Daddy hurriedly looks for pencil.

More than 18 million en are sent in each week. Po has a population of 33 mil So far this year, 34 persons each won a million zlotys.

Those who pull off the big cannot afford to stop work

Buy Poland's most expe car, the locally produced Fi at 160,000 zlotys, plu comfortable four-room house about 700,000 zlotys, and t isn't much change left.

Leads List

Most millionaires, accordin one Toto Lotek survey, p house—there's an acute ho shortage—at the top of shopping list. The next popular item has been a car

Poland's sports world most of Toto Loteks earn The money in effect subsi Polish sport—paying for the b ing of hundreds of stadi soccer fields and swimming

How do Poles play the g Each lottery card has 49 n bers and the punter has to off six which he thinks wi drawn. The lucky numbers picked from a drum at s stadiums and outdoor s events.

A million-zloty winner, who scribed himself only as Jerzy, "I don't feel rich but such injection certainly makes easier."

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1973

Eurobonds

Stellar Performance of Dollar Fails to Impress Money Managers

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 12 (IHT).—The dollar turned in a stellar performance on the foreign exchange markets last week, rising to its best level in more than a month and sparking questions about whether the long heralded turnaround is at hand.

However, a sampling of European and U.S. money managers failed to turn up one who believed that the end of the dollar's woes was at hand. They all were agreed that the week's developments were suspect, since it is the height of the vacation season and many operators are away.

"I wouldn't put excessive weight on the improvement," a Swiss banker said. Citing such "noneconomic factors" as "psychology" and "confidence," he said, "I'm skeptical about the outlook for the next few months."

The Swiss as a group also appear to be the most concerned about the so-called "dollar overhang"—the billions of expatriate dollars that have been used to fuel the recent waves of speculation. In their view, there can be no monetary peace until U.S. officials come up with a plan to neutralize those offshore dollars.

Everyone Seen Cautious

"People are afraid of everything," a Belgian banker says. "No one knows what's going to happen, so everyone is being very cautious."

To be sure, the high level of short-term rates on Eurodollar deposits—well over 11 percent for maturities of up to six months—is drawing some money into dollars. But those funds can go easily as they came, feeding the suspicion that the exchange rate could receive new pressure.

Fundamental to the doubts the bankers express is a worry, which applies to all paper currency, that high interest rates, by themselves, are not sufficient to overcome inflation. French, German and American industry are working at capacity levels and businessmen feel themselves under increasing pressure to boost their capital spending.

One result of the lengthy round of inflation is that most companies are flush with funds and, therefore, quite willing to undertake expansion programs. For the others, the cost of money is simply another expense to be calculated into the total—and from their point of view, however long the high level of interest rates lasts, it still is transitory when measured against the productive life of the new equipment.

"A company can't stop its growth just because the cost of borrowing money is high," an American broker says, "because it risks finding itself hopelessly far behind its competitors who were not deterred. The high costs mean little in the context of a global, 10-year, after-tax analysis."

Inflation Contributor

"Baloney!" another banker says of the theory that high rates will inhibit borrowing. "The inflated price of money simply contributes to inflation by raising the cost of production, which is passed on to the consumer."

The one merit that high rates have, he adds, is that they enforce more efficiency. "The spending programs are subject to closer examination and the return on the investment has to be higher to justify the costs."

The high rates, however, have had an undeniable impact on the international bond market. It is shut for the duration. There is no reason for a company to undertake a 15 to 20-year obligation at a high rate when the funds can be borrowed, albeit for shorter periods, in the international money market. Costs there are high, also, but they are adjusted every six months at a fixed percentage over the six-month Eurodollar rate, which keeps the exposure to a minimum.

"The level of banking business is very high," one expert says, "and the rates themselves are not terribly daunting."

By way of example, Philips of the Netherlands is reported to be seeking about $300 million. Part of that is being arranged through a seven year, $150-million loan that will be pegged one-half of a percentage point over the interbank rate for the first four years and five-eighths of a point over for the final three years.

Governments have been the

(Continued on Page 9, col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 4 Latest Week	July 20 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	205.2	195.1	121.0
*Currency in circ..	$68,310,000	$68,051,000	$63,020,000
*Total loans....	$110,860,000	$110,151,000	$87,814,000
Steel prod. (tons)..	2,810,000	2,780,000	2,444,000
Auto production.	60,951	113,230	76,104
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,381,000	9,374,000	9,716,000
Freight car ldgs..	539,979	534,614	506,062
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	39,040,000	40,053,000	36,096,000
Busn. failures...	183	178	209

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†July	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,614,000	84,674,000	81,782,000
Unemployed	4,196,000	4,258,000	4,815,000
	June	Prior Month	
Indust'l prodctn..	123.9	R123.5	113.4
*Personal income.	$1,027,100,000	R$1,018,790,000	$922,900,000
*Money supply..	$263,300,000	$260,500,000	$246,100,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	132.4	131.5	125.0
Cnstr'n contracts.	183	173	154
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,039,000	R$111,625,000	$104,280,000
*Exports	$5,778,100	$5,682,800	$3,971,000
*Imports	$5,793,600	$5,780,700	$4,467,700

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

Stock Prices Still Falling, Dow Jones Down 16½ As Prime Lending Rate Moves to a New High

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Stock prices continued to decline last week in the face of credit-tightening moves by the Federal Reserve Board and spiraling money rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 16 1/2 points to finish at 892.38, its lowest closing level in four weeks. A small gain on Monday was the only advancing session during the last two weeks as measured by the blue-chip Dow.

Symbolic of short-term rates—now at record levels—was the action of Treasury bills. The yield climbed above 8.75 percent for 91-day bills.

The banks' prime lending rate, which has been going up on virtually a weekly basis, also broke into new high ground. On Friday, a number of major commercial banks raised their basic lending rate to 9.16 percent from 9 percent.

2-Day Slump

On two days, Wednesday and Friday, the Dow slumped by more than 9 points each session. Strength in the dollar abroad and weakness in gold bullion markets failed to bolster stock prices late in the week. The pressure of climbing interest rates proved inexorable.

Some of the nation's best-known stocks posted 1973 lows, including U.S. Steel and a large array of utilities. On Friday, American Telephone slipped 1/4 to 48, thereby equaling its low for the year. General Motors dropped 1 1/8 to 63 1/8 on the same day and finished just above its 1973 low of 63.

A few groups moved against the trend, notably soybean processors and farm-equipment and paper issues. Selected capital-equipment companies, such as Ingersoll-Rand, also performed well.

Meanwhile, volume on the New York Stock Exchange ran in the neighborhood of 12 million shares daily, or about 5 million shares below the break-even point for many brokerage houses.

Interest-Rate Concern Weakens Amex Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Continued investors' concern over the inflationary spiral and rising interest rates helped weaken prices last week on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter Market.

However, the decline was not nearly as sharp or widespread as in the preceding week. Most losses last week in either market were under a point.

Spiraling money rates remained the market's main depressant last week and some Wall-Streeters are predicting that the 9 1/4 percent prime rate instituted by most banks could go to 9 1/2 percent before long.

In addition, the growing cost of commodities, with wheat and corn hitting record price levels, causing a distinct threat of higher food prices and expanding inflation, sent new shivers through the stock market.

The over-the-counter industrial index reflected the weaker tone of the market and finished off 1.00 at 100.02.

The exchange's price index did little better and fell 0.18 to end the week at 23.17.

Turnover on the Amex dropped to 9,784,575 shares, from 11,359,000 shares in the previous week. A total of 33 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week against 33 blocks the week before.

The volume leader last week on the Amex was Bowmar Instrument, which fell 3 3/8 to 37-1/4 on a turnover of 303,500 shares.

Among the larger losers on the Amex, Kaufman & Broad Warrants dropped 5 1/2 to 12 3/8; B.T. Mortgage Investors 3 1/2 to 24; Fresnillo Co. 2 3/4 to 18 1/4; Pittsburgh Des Moines Steel 3 1/8 to 47, and Hartz Mountain Corp. 3 5/8 to 30 3/8.

Resisting the lower trend, Ryan Homes gained 2 1/4 to 21-3/4; Soundesign 2 1/4 to 19, and Southland Royalty 1 3/4 to 61 3/4.

In the Over-the-Counter Market, the Securities & Exchange commission suspended counter trading in the common shares of Koracorp Industries, Inc., and in the securities of Silver Exploration, Inc., for 10 days, ending Aug. 17.

The government agency said that it suspended Koracorp trading because of questions about the company's financial condition, and suspended trading in Silver Exploration because of a lack of accurate information about the company's operations and financial condition.

Among the counter issues losing more than a point last week were the Chubb Corp., Centron, Decision Data, Data General and Roadway Express.

On the upside, International Electronics Corp. moved ahead 1/2 to 10 1/4. The company is expected to issue its earnings statement soon for the six months ended July 31.

Interest Rate Peaks

	1966	1969-1970	NOW
Discount Rate	4.50%	6%	7%
Prime Rate	6	8.50	9.25
Federal Funds	5.11	7.17	10.50
3-Month Treasury Bills	5.586	8.096	8.486
Commercial Paper	5.55	7.83	10.00
Long-Term Treasury Bonds	4.66	6.59	6.90
Aaa Utility Bonds	5.95	9.35	8.29
Tax-Exempt Bonds:			
Aaa-20 years	3.90	7.10	5.25
Baa-20 years	4.87	7.50	6.00

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin Co	10	4⅝	4½	4½	-¼
ACMAT Corp	225	12½	10½	10¾	-1¼
AES Tech Sys	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
AID Inc	30	3¼	3	3⅛	
AITS Inc	169	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+⅜
APS Inc	10	14½	14¼	14¼	-¼
ASG Indust	42	6⅝	6	6⅛	-⅜
AVM Corp .15	28	4¼	4	4	
Aaron Bros	64	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Accelerator Inc	146	3¾	2⅞	3¼	+⅜
Acme Gen .24	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-¼
AcushnetCo .52	36	21¼	19¾	20¼	-1
AdamsDrug .02e	182	8¼	7⅛	7¾	+¼
Addmaster .04e	35	3	2⅝	2⅝	-¼
Addison Wesly .28	38	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅜
Advance Ross	85	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
AdvancdMed Sci	22	7½	6½	6½	-¼
Advanced Mem	135	6⅜	5½	6	+½
AdvancdMicr De	317	15¼	14½	15½	+⅞
Advanced Sys	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
After Six	60	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-½
AgMet Inc	43	7⅛	6⅝	7	
Agnico Eagl Min	1043	5⅝	4⅜	4⅞	-1
Alanthus Corp	194	4⅝	3¼	3⅜	-1⅛
Albanyintl .56	230	19	18	19	+¾
Albertsinc .17	24	7¼	6⅞	7	+¼
Alexan Alex .44a	181	21⅜	20¼	21	+⅜
AlexBaldwin .40	95	14⅛	10⅞	13⅞	-¼
Algorex Data	19	1⅝	1½	1½	-½
Allco Land Dev	39	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-½
Allegby Bev s	119	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	-¼
Allergan Pharm	86	17¼	15	15½	-2¼
Allied Leisure	172	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
Alld Teleph .24	100	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+⅜
AlldVanLine B	112	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-¼
Allyn Bacon .25	29	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
Alodex Corp	40	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
Apex Computer	103	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-½
Amarex Inc	39	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	-¼
Amcoort System	59	3¼	2½	2¾	-¼
Amedco Inc	54	2⅝	2¼	2¼	-⅜
AmAppraisl .42e	52	11	9¼	9½	-1½
Am Arts&Crafts	21	4	3½	3⅝	-⅜
Am Beef Packer	73	7	5⅞	7	+1⅛
Am Biomedical	38	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
AmConHom .05e	101	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
AmElec Labs	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AmExpress .52	2267	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	-1¾
AmExp cv pf7.30	128	184½	178	179	-4
AmFiltrona .43	40	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
AmFinlCorp .04	330	13¼	12⅛	12¼	-⅜
Am Furnit .28	44	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
AmGreetings .25	381	44	43⅛	43⅝	+¼
AmLaFranc .02e	33	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	-¼
Am Marine Ltd	36	11	10⅜	11	+¼
Am Micro Sys	395	17⅜	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
Am Nuclear	97	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-¼
AmQuasar Petro	207	14⅛	11⅜	12½	+1⅛
AmShipBldg wt		5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
Am Telecomm	328	17⅜	14½	14⅜	-3⅛
Am Telev&Com	76	26	24⅝	25¾	+1
AmUrban Devel	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
AmWeldMfg .90	53	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	-⅜
AmmastGrp Inc	48	8	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Amterre Devel	92	2	2	2	
Anadite Inc	46	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Analog Devices	35	10⅛	9⅜	10	+¼
Anaren Micrwve	137	3⅛	2½	2½	-⅝
AnchorSav Asso	7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
AndersnGrnd .12	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anderson Jacobs	40	4⅝	4½	4½	
AnheusrBus .60a	3172	42⅛	40⅜	41⅜	
Anixter Bros	44	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Ankenlod .10e	50	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-¼
Apeco Inc	37	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Applebaum Fd	46	4	3¾	4	
AppldDigit Data	153	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	+⅜
Appld Material	65	9½	8⅛	8⅞	-⅝
April Ind	10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
ArchonPuro Pd	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Arden Mayfair	144	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
Argo Petroleum	39	6½	6	6½	-⅛
ArkenWaGas .78	103	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
ArlenProp 1.74e	56	14	13⅝	14	
ArpetaCalif .60	46	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-¼
Arrow Automot	5	14⅛	13½	14	+½
ArrowHartH 1	96	17½	14½	17	+½
Arlco Bell .15e	6	3⅜	3	3	-⅛
Arvida Corp	24	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
AssoColaBtlg .27	68	23¾	23¼	23½	-⅝
AsdTrkLinA .49	43	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅜
AtlanGasLt 1.88	72	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+¼
AtlanNRes 1.62e	32	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Atlantic Ind	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Atlantic Cont Sy	192	4⅞	3¼	4⅞	+⅜
AtlanPepsi Btlg	64	9⅝	9	9⅝	+¾
Atlas Hotels .05e	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
Atwood Oceanics	183	16¼	14½	15½	+⅜
AtwoodOcean un	28	18⅛	16⅛	17½	+1
AtwoodOcean wt	83	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
Autotrain Co	245	9½	9¼	9¼	-¼
BCC Inc	104	6	5⅝	6	+¼
BT Mtginv 77 wt	59	3⅛	2⅝	3	-⅛
BairdWarn 2.06a	53	17⅝	17¼	17¼	-⅜
Baird Atomics	48	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
Baker Bros Inc	26	18⅛	17½	17½	-⅜
BakerFent .60a	58	36⅛	36	36	
Baldwin&Lyons	318	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
BallCorp .30	182	10⅞	10⅛	10½	-⅛
Bally Mfg .02e	1096	58⅜	53⅝	55¼	+1
Baltek Corp	74	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
BankBldgEq .72	77	15⅝	14½	14⅝	-1¼
BankamRlt 2.08e	171	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	-⅜
Barco of Cal	11	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
Barnes HindePh	158	25⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
BarnesMtgln .70	141	16½	15⅛	16⅛	+⅜
BarnesMtg un	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅝
BarnettMtg 80wt	26	5⅛	3⅞	4⅛	-⅜
BarnettWin 1.40a	57	17⅞	17¼	17½	-½
Barnett Winst un	17	19⅝	19¼	19¼	-⅜
Baskin Robbins	40	12	11	11	-1
BassFinl Corp	30	7	6½	6⅞	-⅛
BassettFurn .80a	126	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛
Bayless Mkts .60	233	9⅞	9	9⅝	+¼
Bayly Corp .40	12	8	7½	7½	+¼
BeaconPhoto Sv	219	5	3⅞	4⅛	-⅜
BeehiveMedic El	13	6½	6¼	6⅛	-¼
BeelineFash .34	43	4⅞	4½	4½	-⅛
Bekins Co .42	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Bentley Labs	273	27½	25⅛	27½	+1½

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Berkley Bio Eng	28	7¼	6⅛	6⅝	
BerklineCp .40e	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Best Products	311	43⅛	38	39	-4
Betz Labs .20a	356	43⅛	39⅛	39⅜	-3⅝
BeveragCan .04e	32	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
BeveragMgt .18	33	11¼	11	11¼	+½
Bevis Indust		2	2	2	
Bibb Co	34	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	-½
Big Drum .30	16	12½	12½	12½	-¼
Bi-Lo Inc	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
Billy theKid .09p	45	5	4¼	4¼	-¾
Bio Med Scien	147	54	45	46	-4½
Bird&Son 1.20	13	26½	26	26½	
BlockDrugA .48	111	17⅞	16⅝	17	-⅛
BlueChipStp .24	28	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
BobEvanFrm .30	7	21¼	20¼	20¼	-1
Bohemia In .50b	70	15⅝	15¼	15¼	-⅛
Bon Aire Indust	16	2⅝	2½	2½	
Bonanza Intl	526	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅞
Booth Newsp .80	19	22	21¼	21¼	-¾
BoozAllenH .12	86	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
Bradenind .20	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
Brand Insulation	17	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
BrassCraft Mfg	20	18½	18¼	18¼	
Brencoinc .44	18	21½	21	21½	+¼
Brinks Inc .30	1321	12¼	11¼	11¼	-½
Bristol Prod	19	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
BroadvwFin .06e	114	8⅛	8	8	
BrooksScanln .48	37	16	16	16	
Brother Intl Cp	155	6¼	4⅝	6	+1⅛
BrownTom Inc	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Browning .50	48	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
Brunos Inc	12	8¼	8	8	-¼
BuckbeMears .40	213	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+½
Buckeyelnt .20e	179	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+¼
Building&Ld Tec	7	6½	6½	6½	
BuilderInvGp un	5	35	30½	31	-4
BuilderInvGp wt	183	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-½
BuildingSys .01e	69	1	¾	¾	-⅛
BurnsRL Cp .05e	93	8	7	7⅛	+⅛
Burnup&Sims	1721	25⅛	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
Burris Ind	34	6⅝	6½	6½	-½
ButlerMfg 1	86	42⅝	42	42	
Butler Nat Corp	41	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
CFS Contl Inc	151	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e	55	12⅝	12	12	-⅜
CI Rltyinv un	28	13⅝	13	13	-⅜
CI Rltyinv wt	108	⅞	⅞	⅞	
C&R Clothier	60	3⅛	3¼	3½	
CNA IncShr .09e	303	14	13⅛	13⅝	-⅛
CNA Larinv .37e	117	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10	43	22⅝	22¼	22¼	-⅝
CP Prod	31	2½	1⅞	2¼	-¼
CRS Design As	67	7⅝	7½	7½	
CabanaCoach Cp	19	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
Cable Funding	585	10⅛	8⅞	9½	+¼
Cafeterias Inc	24	10¼	10	10	-¼
Calbiochem	18	11⅝	10⅞	11	-¼
CalPacUtil 1.32	13	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
Calprop Corp	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Cambrdge Mem	200	14⅜	13⅝	14½	+⅝
CamernBwn wt	137	3¼	3⅝	3½	
Camin Ind	32	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
Campanelli Ind	25	5¼	5	5	-½
CampTaps 1.04	29	23½	22¼	23	-½
Canandais Wine	98	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-½
CannonM n.20e	174	16¼	14¼	14¼	-1⅞
CanteenCp .45e	230	21⅝	21½	21¾	+¼
Capehart Corp	388	8⅝	8	8	-⅜
CapitMtg 2.51e	216	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	-⅜
Capital Mtge wt	68	5	4⅝	4⅝	
CapitNatCp .50b	11	24½	23½	23½	-1
Capital Swst	23	5	4¼	4⅝	-¼
Capitolint Airwy	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
Carbon Fuel .28	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	-⅛
CardinalPet .10e	209	7	6⅞	7	
CaribnLeiswr .50	41	10⅞	9¼	9¼	-1⅛
Carolina Carib	93	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
Cayman Corp	49	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
CedarPoint .28e	13	15	15	15	
Cencor Inc	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
ContMtgRlt 1.69e	36	19	18⅜	18⅝	-⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	33	15¼	15¼	15¼	
CentronDat Cmp	2028	31⅛	27⅜	28	-3⅛
Century Labs	17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-¼
CenturyTel Ent	16	7⅜	7	7⅛	
ChambrinMt .40	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-¼
ChampParts .13	177	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	-½
ChanceAB 1.04	44	18½	18	18	-¼
Channel Cos	357	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Charming Shop	31	15⅝	14½	15¼	+⅝
Chef Pierre	18	13	13	13	
ChemedCorp .44	40	33¼	32¼	32½	-⅜
Chesapeake Inst	10	6	5½	5½	-½
ChiBrdgIron .80	357	86	83	84	+1⅛
Chieftan Devel	15	12⅝	12	12	-⅛
Chilton Corp .16	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
ChristnSec 5.85e	24	162	160	160	-2
Churchs FrChk	336	7⅝	7¼	7¼	-⅛
Cinemation Ind	11	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-¼
CinnFinl .44	322	20⅝	20¼	20½	+¼
CircleF Ind .40e	29	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
Citation Mfg	43	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
CitznSoRl 75wt	95	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	37	15⅝	15	15	-⅝
CitznsUtilA s	134	35⅛	31½	32½	-2⅜
Clarcan Petrol	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
Classifd Finl	59	6⅛	5⅞	6	+¼
ClevTrRlt 1.72e	120	19⅛	18⅞	19	-⅛
ClevTrRln wt	66	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
ClevepakCp .30e	47	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
Clinical Sciences	99	11⅝	10¼	10⅜	-1⅛
Clinton Oil	1282	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
Clow Corp .68	78	11	10⅛	10¼	-⅜
Coast Catamarn	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-½
Coastal Ind .20a	14	9	8⅝	9	
Cobe Labs	137	28	27	27	-1
Coburn Optical	226	22	19½	19½	-2½
CocaBtlgLA .63	398	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1
CocaBtlgMia .20	50	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	-½
CocaBtlgMA .20	72	9¼	8½	8½	-½
CocaBtlCons .39e	24	15	13½	14½	-½
Codex Corp	12	13	11	11	-2
Coheren Radiatn	77	12	11	11	-¼
ColemanAm Cos	56	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	-¼
Columbia Corp	43	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅜
Com Share Inc	35	5¼	4¼	4⅛	-1
Combined Prop	31	6⅝	6¼	6½	+¼
ComcastCp A	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Comdisco Inc	30	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
Comtx Commun	21	3⅝	3¼	3¼	-¼
CommerceGrp s	16	4	3½	3½	-⅜
CommClrHse .20	59	28½	28	28	
ComlState Cp	1	2½	2½	2½	
ComwltTelPa 1.28	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+½
ComwltThea .20a	12	5½	5⅜	5⅝	-⅛
Commun Prop	174	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
Compreh Comm	77	1⅜	1	1	-⅛
Compusamp Inc	46	2	2	2	
Compuscan Inc	167	12⅛	10	11	+¼
Computax Svcs	30	12¼	11	11	-1¼
Comput Automat	240	12½	11¼	12	+⅜
Comput Design	94	5	4½	4½	-½
Computer Mach	144	7	6½	6⅝	-¼

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Computer Trans	18	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
Computer Usage	45	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅜
Computrvlsn Cp	211	15½	12¼	14½	+2¼
Comtech Labs	58	14½	13	14¼	+1¼
Comten Inc	75	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
Concept Inc	67	7⅛	5⅝	6½	-1
ConsEquit .14e	70	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	-⅜
ConsumBldg Mrt	141	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	-⅛
ConsumDist .07h	9	26½	25	25	-1½
Contech Inc	31	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅜
Context Ind	68	6¼	5⅝	6	-⅛
Contl Hair Prod	42	9½	8⅞	9	-¼
ContlllProp 1.38e	363	15	14¼	14½	-¼
Continfo Sys	3	4¼	4	4	-¼
Contran Corp	125	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cordis Corp	48	28	25	25	-3
Cornelius Co	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
CourierCp .16e	11	9	9	9	
CousinsProp .15	136	22	20	22	+2
CraddTerry .66	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
Credit Insurers	35	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	-⅛
Cross Co	408	23½	20	23½	+3½
Crown Crafts	17	6⅝	6¼	6¼	-½
CrumpEH .10h	39	16⅝	16½	16½	
Crutcher Resrcs	1045	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
CullumCos .28	47	8⅝	7½	7¾	-1⅛
Cunninghm Art	12	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+¼
Currentinc Shr	201	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+¾
CurtisNoll .50	70	16⅝	15½	15½	-1
Dairy Queen Str	16	12¼	11¼	11¼	-⅜
Damson Oil	405	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅜
Daniel Int .40	579	30⅝	29¼	30¼	+½
Danker Wohlk	100	4⅛	3	3⅜	+¾
DankerWohlk wt	7	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
Danners Inc	37	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
DannieMob Hom	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
DartDrug .13	107	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Data Card Cp	20	5⅝	5½	5½	
Data Design Lab	36	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅜
Data General	980	44	39⅝	39⅝	-2¼
Data 100 Corp	448	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
Datapoint Corp	215	12	10	10	-2
Davis Wtr Waste	8	19	18	18	-1
DeLuxeChk .38	391	38	35½	35⅞	-⅜
Debron Corp .80	22	11½	11½	11½	-¼
DegisnData Com	401	14⅝	12⅝	13½	+⅛
Decoratorind .20	23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
DEKALB Ag .10	610	55⅝	49¼	51	-1⅜
Delhi Intl Oil	72	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	-⅛
DelaValRlty .44e	6	9½	9½	9½	
DentoMed Ind	187	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Diagnostic Data	252	13⅝	12¼	12½	-½
DiamCrysSlt .60	7	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	30	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
DickAB Co .44	318	28	24⅛	25	-3
Digicon Inc	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
DigitalComp Con	9	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
Disc Inc	42	2	1⅞	2	
Diversfd Earth	103	12⅛	11	11	-1⅛
Docutel Corp	611	40½	33⅛	35	-4⅝
Dollar General	165	8⅝	8	8	
Domin Mtg 1.86e	71	17	16½	16½	-½
Dominion MR un	3	22¼	22	22	-¼
Dominion MR wt	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	-½
Donald Corp	21	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Donaldsoninc .66	41	26	25⅛	25⅛	-⅞
Donbar Develop	108	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Donovan Cos .80	14	9¼	9	9	-¼
Dorchester Gas	1039	5½	5	5⅜	+⅜
Doughties Fds	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	-½
Dow Jones 1	195	31½	30¼	30½	-1⅛
Downe Commun	82	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-¼
Downtowner Cp	104	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	-⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	65	14¼	12⅝	12⅝	-1⅛
DuckwallStr .16	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-¼
Dunkin Donuts	139	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
DurrFillMed .12	11	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅜
ECRM Inc	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
EDS Nuclear	24	11¼	10½	10⅞	+⅜
EZ Paint .12e		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
Early Calif Ind	165	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Earth Sciences	204	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
EastmatCp .25e	71	12⅝	12	12	-½
EconomicLab .31	597	43¼	40⅞	42⅞	+2
Education Dev	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
ElPasoElec .84	116	12	11¾	12	+¼
Elba Systems	206	4⅝	3	4¼	+1⅛
Electro Nucleon	47	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
Elect Transist	25	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
EliasBros Rest	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
Ellmans Inc	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Elscint Ltd	76	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
Emersons Ltd	106	13	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
EnergyConv Dev	413	11⅛	9⅝	10	-1⅛
EnergyConv un	79	16½	13⅛	14⅝	-1
Energy Ventures	24	6¼	6	6	-¼
Environ Resrch	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼	-½
Envirnmtl Sys	11	2½	2½	2½	
Erb Lumber Co	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅜
Ethan Allen .55	54	28½	28	28	
ExcelIncShr .16e	103	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
ExchngeBncp .44	32	20⅛	19	19½	-1⅛
Exchange OilGs	46	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅜
Executive Ind	160	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Extracorpl Med	55	47	44	44	-⅝
Fabri Tek Inc	107	3⅝	3	3	-⅛
Fair Lanes	132	8	7⅛	7⅛	
FairfieldCom Ld	16	1⅝	1½	1½	-¼
Falcon Prod	65	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
Faraday Labs	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
Farinon Elec	978	35½	30½	34½	+3
Farmer Bro .24e	58	13	11	12¼	+1¼
Farr Co	18	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅛
Fays Drug	8	6	5½	6	+½
FedlncPrvP .90	101	10	9⅝	9⅝	-½
Feld Leasing	177	13⅝	12	12	-1⅝
Fiberstatics Co	468	1½	1½	1½	
FinlSecGrp .28a	46	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Fingerhut Corp	113	15⅝	14⅛	14¼	
Fst Artists Prod	56	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
FstBostCp 1.40e	112	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+½
FstCommrce 1a	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
FstComRlty .50e	282	23½	23	23	-½
FstContRE 1.21e	63	10	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
FstFidelInv .15a	72	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
FstLincoln Fin	44	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
FstMississ Cp	421	18⅛	14⅝	17⅜	+3⅛
FstPennMtg wt	213	1	⅞	⅞	
FstRealty Inv	21	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Fst Surety Cp	59	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.89a	51	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	-⅝
FstVaMtgTr un	7	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	-⅝
FstWestn Finl	79	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
Fisco Inc .20	41	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	-⅜
Flexsteel Ind .26	22	10	9⅛	9⅝	+¼
Flickinger .54	45	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	-½
FloridaCyp Gard	99	4⅞	4¼	4¼	-¼
Florida Glass	37	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	-⅜
FlaGulf Rlty	180	17⅛	16½	17	+½
FloridMngM .10e	68	19½	19⅛	19⅛	-¼
FloridaTel .56	182	19	18¼	18½	-½
Florida Wat&Ut	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Flow Labs Inc	92	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅝
Flying Diam Cp	110	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FoodTownStr .16	7	16⅞	16¼	16½	-¼
Foodways Nat	44	10⅝	9½	9½	-1⅛
Foothill Grp Inc	33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
Forest Oil Cp	527	15⅞	12⅛	12⅜	-2⅝
Formigli Corp	20	2⅝	1¼	2⅛	+⅛
ForumRest .10	19	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Fotomat Corp	156	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+⅛
FranklinEl .15e	38	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
FranzlaBr Winer	149	21½	19½	21½	+2
FraserMtg 2.16e	68	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	-½
FredrkHerr .52e	24	8	7½	7½	
Fredrks Hollywd	7	4½	4½	4½	
FreemanCarl As	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Friedmnind .27r	7	6⅝	6¼	6½	+¼
Friendlyice .04e	383	24⅛	22	22½	-2¼
Frisch Rest .30b	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-½
Fiozm2fdExp .8	46	9⅝	9¼	9¼	-⅜
Funding System	7	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+⅜
FunkSeeds .05e	1044	9	7⅞	8⅝	+⅝
FurrsCafe .15	49	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
GRI Computer	70	1⅛	1	1	-¼
GRT Corp	76	2½	2½	2½	[illegible]
GalaxyCpt Mills	51	7¼	6½		
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	19	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+¼
Garfinckel .96	71	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
Gates Learjet	66	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
GatewayTran .60	46	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+¾
Geico Corp	113	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
Gelman Inst	581	7⅝	6½	6½	-⅝
Gen Automation	286	37⅛	33	37½	+4¼
GenAutoPts .39e	76	20⅝	17⅞	17⅞	-3
Gen Binding	[illegible]	[illegible]	29¼	30½	[illegible]
Gen Capital	38	2⅝	2½	2½	-¼
GenComputr Sys	42	5½	4⅝	4⅝	-¼
GenCrudeOil .30	201	31¼	26⅞	29⅝	+1⅝
GenDatacom Ind	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	-¼
GENFinSys .05r	33	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Gen Health Svc	494	5⅝	3½	4⅝	-1
Gen HOBBIES		⅝	½	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenericsCp Am	31	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-¼
Genimar Inc	4	3⅝	3½	3½	-¼
Genova Inc	78	7⅞	6	7⅞	+1⅜
Geriatrics Inc	15	8½	8	8	-⅜
GibsnHoman .27	64	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Giffen Indust	36	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
GilbertAssoc .42	256	45	42	42	-1
Gilford winst .12	45	8½	7⅝	7⅝	-½
GlobetrotCom A	26	5½	5⅛	5¼	
Gold Medallion	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GoldFieldSA .54e	45	37⅛	35	35¼	-1⅝
Goodhrt Wll .28e	17	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	-½
Gracoinc .05	16	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	-¼
GrahamMagnt s	38	12	10⅛	10½	-1½
Grantree Corp	44	3½	3½	3½	
Graph Scanning	350	9⅛	7	8¼	+1⅛
Graphic Science	502	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-1
GreggsFood Pd	12	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
GreyAdvrt .50a	22	10¼	9⅝	10	+½
Guardian Chem	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
HNC MtgR .90e	14	19½	19¼	19¼	
HachChem .10e	31	28	28	28	
HahnEW .02h	84	17½	16⅛	16⅝	-¼
Hall Frank B .36	445	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	-⅛
Hallmark Grp	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
HamiltBro Exp	145	14⅝	13½	13½	-½
HamiltBroExp un	71	15	14	14	-¾
HamiltonBro Pet	78	32½	31½	32½	+1
HamiltnvT 1.94e	134	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
HamiltnvTr 78wt	26	1⅝	1¼	1½	-⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un	34	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+½
Hamilt Inv 74un	5	18½	18½	18½	+¼
HandyDan Home	1	8¼	7½	7½	-½
HanovSqRl 1.21e	14	18	17⅛	17⅛	-¼
Hardwicke Cos	24	8¼	7	7	-1¼
Harlyn Prod	17	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅛
harpr&Row .40	57	6¼	6	6	-⅜
Havatam Cig .40	37	8⅝	7¼	7⅝	-⅝
Hawaii Corp .40	34	6	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
HawthrnFin .11e	54	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	-¼
Health Ind	96	2⅝	2¼	2¼	-¼
Health Tecna	62	2½	2½	2½	
Hechinger Co	18	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+¼
Hellig Meyers	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-¼
HenredFurn .60a	34	20	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
HVERS A0p R	7	3⅛	3	3	-¼
Hesston Cp .18h	693	29⅝	26⅛	28	+1⅝
Hexcel Corp .43a	72	16⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
HiTech Ind	48	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
Hickory Furnitr	58	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	-⅝
Hirschhorn Don	91	3⅝	3½	3½	-½
Holobeam Inc	78	3	2½	2½	-⅜
Homewd Cp .02e	15	10	9	9	-1
Hook Drugs .35	23	17¼	16⅝	17	+¼
HooverCo .76	833	24⅝	20⅞	21½	-3⅛
HorizResrch .01e	60	9½	8½	8½	-¼
Hospital Finl	24	5½	5½	5½	
House of Knit	43	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅜
HousingSysGa s	7	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Hughes Supply	58	17	16	16⅝	+⅝
HuntBldg Corp	93	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	40	11	10½	10⅝	-⅜
Hyatt Corp	784	14½	12⅝	12⅞	-⅞
Hyatt Intl	65	10⅛	12	12	-1⅜
Hydroculture In	60	7½	6⅞	7	+¼
Hydromain Filt	36	9⅛	8¼	8½	+¼
Hydron Pac Ltd	227	6⅛	3⅞	5⅛	+1¼
HysterCo .60	120	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	-⅝
IMS Intl	306	15⅝	14½	15	+½
Identicon Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	
Immuno Scienc	9	9½	9¼	9¼	-¼
ImperLand Inv	79	5⅛	5	5	-¼
IndepSqSec 1.68a	30	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+¼
IndMtgRlt 1.52e	78	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
Indiana MtgR un	14	20	20	20	
Indpls Wat .40	31	18⅞	18½	18½	-⅜
Industl Fuels	25	3	2⅝	3	
IndustlNucl .05e	335	26	24⅝	26	+1⅛
Inforex Inc	307	10	7⅝	8	-1⅝
Informatics Inc	132	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Informatn Int	45	11⅛	11	11	-⅜
Inform Magnet	25	6½	6½	6½	
Instrument Lab	108	22½	20½	22½	+2
Intel Corp	1084	62	53½	56½	+3
Intercont Energ	157	8⅝	7	8	+1
Intercritind .20	27	8½	8	8½	+½
Interdata Inc	139	9	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
IntermtGas .27e	41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
IntAlumin .16	24	5¼	4⅝	5	-¼
IntBnkWash .25	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
IntBasic Econ	39	4⅛	3⅝	4	+⅜
IntDairy Queen	19	6⅛	5½	5½	-1
IntRschDev .08e	50	7¼	5⅝	6	-1¼
IntScanng Dv	49	5½	5½	5½	-½
Int Time Sharng	24	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅜
Int Video	136	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
Intersil Inc	239	12¼	11	11⅝	-½

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Interway Corp	143	11⅝	11¼	11¼	-⅜
Invent Inc	2	7¼	7	7	
InventurCap .17e	59	10⅛	10	10	-¼
InvestCoAm .10e	7	4½	4½	4½	
IowaSouUt 1.76	56	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	-1
Irelands Rest	34	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	-⅜
IveyJB&Co .52	25	11¼	11	11	-¼
Ivy Corp	43	6½	6¼	6¼	-¼
JacksFood Sys	68	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
James River	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
Jamesbury .30	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Javelin Corp	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Jensen Indust	92	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Jerrico Inc	102	16¼	14¼	14¼	-1
Jet AirFreight	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
Jetero Corp	15	5	5	5	
JonesRB .24e	15	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12	38	17	16	16	-1
Judys Inc	36	2⅛	2	2	
JusticeMt 2.23e	165	24¼	23⅝	23½	-⅜
JusticeMtg un	19	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	-1⅛
JusticeMtgln wt	90	4½	4⅛	4	-⅝
Justinind .20	25	9¼	8⅝	9	+¼
KMC Mtg 1.23e	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
KMCMtginv un	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
KMS Indust	1258	4⅝	3½	3⅝	-1
Kaiser Steel	349	13½	13	13	
Kallestad Labs	50	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	-⅜
Kalvar Corp	50	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
KamanCp A .28	31	16	15½	15½	
Kemporrnds Am	36	17¼	16¼	17	+¾
Kearney Treckr	177	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-½
Kellwood Co .72	60	15⅝	15	15	-⅝
Kennington Ltd	97	3⅝	2½	3⅝	+⅝
Kennedy Cohen	30	10⅝	9½	9½	-1⅛
Key Pharmceut	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	-¼
Keydata Corp	7	6	6	6	
KeystneCent .10e	28	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
KeysCustFd .20e	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
Keystoneint .25	61	17¼	16½	17	+½
KeystoneOTC Fd	112	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-¼
Knape&Vogt .70	36	15	13	13	-1½
Koger Propert	47	25	24⅝	24⅝	-¼
KornFerry Int	9	7¼	7	7	-¼
Koss Corp	112	12⅝	11⅛	12⅜	+1½
KruegerWA .44	48	8⅞	8½	8½	-½
KuhlmanCp .40	284	10⅝	8⅝	10⅛	+1½
Kustom Electron	137	6½	4½	5⅛	-⅜
LMF Corp .12	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LVO Cable	67	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	139	34½	32¼	32¼	-½
Ladd Petrol	382	7¼	6⅛	6⅞	+⅛
Lafayette Unit	4	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	-¼
LancastrCol .32b	207	12	11½	11½	-⅜
Lanceinc .46	107	31	27⅝	27⅝	-3¼
Lanchart Ind	33	3⅛	3	3	
Land Resources	31	3	2⅝	3	+¼
Lane Co .52	28	19½	18½	18½	-⅜
Laser Link Corp	8	1½	1½	1½	
LawrysFds .16	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
LawsonProd .02a	95	24	22⅛	23⅛	+⅜
LawterChem .40	57	38	37½	38	+½
Lazare Kaplan	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Leadville Corp	170	13⅛	10⅛	10½	-2⅝
Lee Pharmaceut	36	15½	14¼	14½	-1
LeewayMot .32	21	16⅝	16¼	16½	+¼
LeggPlatt .28	110	16½	15¼	15⅛	-1
Leisure Dynam	34	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Levingstn Ship	33	8½	7⅝	8½	+¾
Lexitron Corp	13	10	9½	10	+½
Liberty Homes	90	3	2½	2½	-⅝
Life Sciences	57	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
Lightolier Inc	20	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
LilChamp Food	41	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-¼
Lin Broadcastg	68	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
LincMtginv .90e	30	7	7	7	
LincPlacFd .64e	78	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
LindalCeda Hom	47	6½	4½	6½	+¼
LionCntry Safari	114	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	-⅞
Lippincott .16a	101	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Liquifax Cp A	48	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Loctite Cp .08	72	50½	49¼	50½	+1½
Log Etronics	28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
Logicon Inc	19	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-⅜
Longchamp Inc	48	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
LaLdOffExp B	312	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+½
LowesCo .12	254	58	55	55	-3
MB Assoc	98	4¼	3⅝	4	-½
MCI Commnucal	397	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
MFY Indust .06e	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅜
MLS Ind Inc	57	3½	3¼	3¼	-¼
M&T Mtg 1.14e	92	10¼	10⅛	10½	-¼
MSI Data Corp	37	8½	7⅝	7⅞	-⅜
MTS Systems .10	61	3¼	3⅜	3⅝	-⅜
MackStrs .12e	62	7⅝	7¼	7¼	-¼
Macrodata Cp	59	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	-1
Madison GE 1.08	57	14	13⅞	13⅞	-½
Main Dollar Strs	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
MainLineFleet s	13	5¼	5	5	
MajorRlty .05e	234	6½	6	6	-⅜
MellinckrdCh .24	165	46½	45	45½	
MaplePress .13	8	3½	3½	3½	
Marcus Corp	44	11	9⅝	9⅝	-1⅛
MargLaMod .10a	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Marine Colloids	44	8½	6⅝	8	+1⅛
Marine Protein	66	6½	6	6	-½
MaritimeFr Car	540	18⅞	15½	15⅝	-3⅛
MarkFour Home	33	6	5½	5½	-⅛
Mary Kay .03e	233	33¼	32	32⅝	+½
MaulLd & Pinap	27	7⅝	7½	7½	
May Petrol	192	3⅝	3¼	3¼	-⅜
McCormick .32a	69	41	40	40⅝	+¾
McDowellEnt .10e	119	11½	10⅞	11⅛	
McMoran Expl	137	4⅛	3¼	4⅛	+⅛
McQuay Pfax .70	54	16	15½	15¼	-½
Measurex Corp	607	30½	28	29⅞	+1⅝
Medcom Inc	133	15¼	14½	15	-½
MedianMfg 1.27e	184	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Medline Ind	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Medtronic	693	57	48	48	-7
Merchantinc .64	15	18⅛	18¼	18¼	-⅛
Meridian Inv	2	5½	5½	5½	
Mervyns	25	31	30⅝	30½	
MetProWatTr	9	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	-⅛
MeyerFred .30b	79	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	-⅛
Microdata Cp	109	3½	3⅛	3¼	-⅛
Microform Data	90	5⅛	5½	5⅝	-⅜
MicrowaveSem s	18	7⅝	7	7⅛	
MidAminds .20e	5	7⅝	7	7	-⅛
MidTexCom .28	24	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Midland Cap	89	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
MidwestDist A	189	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
MidwstFidel .36	11	12⅝	12½	12½	-¼
MillporeCp .14	93	53½	52	52	-1½
Minnois Gas 1.54	54	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+¼
Minnesota Fab	52	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Minnetonka Lab	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
MiracleRec Eqp	22	5½	5¼	5⅝	-⅛
Mr Steak	107	3⅝	2⅞	3¼	+⅜
MrsSmithsP .11e	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Mobile America	37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛
Mobile Home .50	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
Modern Merch	454	16⅝	14¼	16¼	+1½
Moduline Intinc	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
MoguICorp .24	46	22	21½	22	+½
Molex Inc	86	40	37½	37½	-1¼
Monarch Ind	72	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
Monfort Colo	255	8½	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Monroe Group	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Montcalm Vintrs	96	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+⅝
MooreCorp .80	417	56¼	55⅛	55⅛	-¼
MooreSam .24	16	24⅝	24¼	24¼	-½
MorFlo Ind	65	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Moran Bros	68	8⅛	7½	8¼	+⅜
MorganAdh .01e	18	13½	13½	13½	
Morrisoninc .48a	46	21⅞	20⅝	20¾	-½
MtgAssoc .20	41	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-½
MtgInvWsh 1.61e	129	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-⅝
MtgInvWash wt	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-¼
MtgeTrAm wt	133	1¼	1	1	-¼
Mostek Corp	466	33½	30	30½	-1½
Motion Ind	62	19¼	18½	18½	-½
MotClubAm .14	52	10½	9	9	-1½
Moxie Ind	126	1½	1½	1½	
MurphMtrF .20e	34	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
MurrayMtg Inv	46	14⅝	14¼	14½	+½
MyToy Co	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
Myers Ind .08e	45	6½	6	6	-⅛
Mylan Labs	55	7⅛	6¼	6¼	-1¼
NFF Corp .05e	33	6½	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
NHA Inc	30	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
NRG Inc	78	5⅝	5	5⅛	-⅛
Nathans Famous	19	2½	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
NatConven Str	33	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
Nat CSS	25	24	20	20	-4
Nat Data Corp	203	23½	19½	19⅝	-3⅛
Nat Liberty	962	6½	6	6⅛	-⅛
NatLiving Cent	198	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
NatMedical Care	162	12½	12¼	12¼	-¼
NatMeridian Svc	5	2	2	2	
NatMineSvc .40	34	8	8	8	
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	114	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
Nat Patents	3299	13⅝	11⅛	12	+1½
Nat Ut&Ind .90	34	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	-¼
Naum Bro	7	2½	2½	2½	
Nautiloid Corp	23	4¼	4	4	-¼
NeedhmHarp .54	29	11½	11	11½	+⅛
Neutrogena Cp	45	7	5⅝	5⅝	-1⅛
NewAmFd .15e	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
NewEngGE 1.24	168	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
NJ NatGas 1.32a	23	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
NewPennEx .22e	50	7¾	7⅛	7½	-⅛
NewellCos .50	35	11	10½	10½	-⅛
Nicolet Instrum	48	7	6½	6⅝	-⅛
NielsenAC A .32	328	32⅝	32	32	-¼
NielsenAC B .32	118	32⅝	32	32	-¼
Nobility Homes	31	10⅞	10	10½	+¼
Noble Affiliates	139	19⅛	16½	19	+2
Nolex Corp	110	6	5⅝	6	+⅝
Nordstrminc .32	42	20¼	19⅛	19⅝	-⅛
NorCalSav&Ln s	103	17¼	16½	16½	-⅜
NorCaroNG .80	68	10⅛	9⅝	10	-⅛
NorEurpOil .10e	68	6½	6⅝	6½	
Northeast Pet	73	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
NoStaBancp .33h	78	16½	15⅞	15⅞	-½
NorthrpKing .16e	1387	51½	45⅝	46½	+½
NwstNatGas .76	122	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
NwtFininv 1.41e	36	17⅛	17¼	17¼	-¼
NwstFininv un	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-½
Noxell Cp .48	186	51	48	48	-2½
Nuclear Resrch	14	2	2	2	
Oakwood Home	58	10	8¼	8¼	-1⅝
OceanDrExp .20	109	55¼	53¼	54⅛	+⅜
Ocean Explor	52	6½	5⅝	5⅝	-⅜
Ocean Fisheries	36	7½	7⅛	7½	
Ocean Oil&Gas	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
Oceanogr Maricl	94	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Odyssey Inc	83	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	-⅛
Offsh Logistic	351	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	+⅞
Ogilvy Mathr .64	67	20½	17½	17½	-1½
OhioFerroAl .40	31	7½	7½	7½	
Oil Shale Corp	737	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Omega-Alpha	112	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Omni Spectra	40	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Optel Corp	63	7¼	6½	6½	
Optical Coatg Lb	51	17⅛	15½	15½	-2
Optical Radiatn	24	7⅛	6½	6⅝	-½
Orbanco Inc	31	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
OreFreezDry Fd	49	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	91	7	6	6⅛	+⅝
Orrox Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	
Oshmans SportG	178	12½	11	12¼	+1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.48	98	19⅝	19	19	-⅝
Overmyer .24	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
OverseasNat Air	255	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅝
Oxford Labs	603	13½	13	13	-½
Ozite Corp	66	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	-⅝
PVO Intl Inc	27	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Pabst Brew .88	1130	46¼	43¾	45⅝	+1⅜
PACCAR In .60a	129	38⅛	37½	37½	-⅛
Pacesettr Bid Sy	19	7½	7½	7½	
Pacesetter Ind	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-½
Pac&South Br	21	8½	7½	7½	-⅝
Pac Amer Ind	12	3½	3¼	3½	
PacCoastHold s	30	4½	4	4	-⅛
PacGamRob 1.08	110	21⅝	21	21	-⅝
PacLumber 1.16	115	39½	37¼	37½	-2
PacSoMtg .25e	57	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	69	4¼	4	4	-¼
Pan Ocean Oil	1318	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Pandick Press	9	4⅝	4½	4½	-¼
Panelfab Int	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
ParkOhioInd .40	62	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
Parker Drilling	225	24⅝	24	24	
Parkview Gem	63	1	1	1	
Patrick Petrol	386	7⅛	6¼	6¼	+½
PaulRever 1.09a	61	15½	14⅝	14⅝	-⅞
Pauley Petrolm	36	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
PayLessDrg .34	44	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	-⅛
Pay n Pak .19e	33	13	12⅝	13	+⅝
Pay n Save .20	464	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-½
PaylessCash .20	107	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
Paysaver Catalg		2¼	2¼	2¼	
PeachtreeDrs .32	64	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
PeaveyCo .70	206	15⅞	14⅛	15⅞	+1½
Pelto Oil	210	23	21¼	23	+1⅜
Penn Corp	21	7½	6⅞	6⅞	-⅜
PennGsWat 1.35	60	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
PennzOffshGs B	6306	7⅝	5	6⅝	+1⅝
Pentair Indust	55	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
PerryDrug Strs	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
PetersonH&H .27	205	22	21¼	22	+½
Petro Lewis	581	12⅛	9⅝	11⅛	-⅞
Phoenix Candy	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
PhoneMate Inc	216	8⅝	7½	8	-⅜
Pic n Save Co	14	6½	6¼	6¼	-⅛
PiedmontAvia s	79	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Pinehurst Corp	33	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
Pinkertons .78a	116	29	27½	27½	-1½
Pioneer Wstn	85	10⅝	10	10	-⅝
Piper Indust	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Pizza Inn	130	5⅛	5	5⅛	-⅛
Planet Oil Min	12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-¼
Planned Mkts	94	20½	19½	19½	-¾
Plus Prod .15e	43	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅜
PollutCon Walt	33	10½	9⅝	10¼	+¼
Popell Bros .40	15	5⅛	5	5	
Post Corp .48	18	12½	11⅜	11⅝	-¾
Power Test Corp	8	4⅛	3⅝	4	-⅛
Presto Prod .05e	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
PrestonTruck .24	111	29⅛	27	27	-2½
PrimaryMd Com	12	1½	1¼	1⅜	-⅛
Prochemco Inc	19	3½	3¼	3⅜	-⅛
Professnl Golf	43	2⅞	2½	2½	-⅝
ProgressCp .04h	340	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	+1⅛
Pubco Corp	93	2⅝	2	2¼	+⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	45	11	10¼	10⅝	-⅜
Pulaski Furn .40	17	15½	13⅝	14½	+⅜
Puritan Bennett	37	61	60	61	+1
Putnm Duo Cap	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Qonaar .40	3	8½	8½	8½	
Quaker Chem .64	547	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+⅜
Qualitylnns Int	31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
QueenCasual .32	19	12½	12¼	12¼	-⅜
QueenCasual .32	19	12½	12¼	12¼	-⅜
Quotron System	48	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
RLI Corp	97	7⅜	5⅝	7⅜	+2⅜
RPM Inc .12	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	
RSR Corp	81	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Radiation Tech	84	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-¼
Ragen Precison	155	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Rahall Commun	51	6	5⅝	6	+¼
Rainbow Resrcs	157	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Rapidata Inc .05	97	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Ratner Corp .30	94	8¼	7¼	7¼	-1¼
Raychem Corp	75	209	204	205	+1
RayGoInc s	71	3	2⅝	3	
RaymondCp .20b	28	21	20⅝	20⅝	
Rayne Ind	95	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Real Est Data	33	9⅛	9	9	-¼
RltMtgPac 1.68e	108	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
Recognition Eq	1047	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	-⅛
Redactron Corp	184	10⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
Redken Labs	167	24⅛	23	23	-1¼
Relac Tech Dev	7	5⅛	5	5	
Refresh Mach	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
RegencyElec .30	262	20¾	20	20⅝	-⅛
Rehab Corp	36	8	7⅝	8	+¼
RelianceUniv .56	16	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+¼
Research Fuels	40	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
ReserveOil Min	13	8½	7½	8¼	+½
RetailMerch .02h	7	4½	4½	4½	
Revellinc .10r	51	11⅞	10¼	11½	+1⅛
Rex Plastics	29	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅝
Reyn&Reyn .32	764	47¼	40⅞	43	-4⅛
Ringaround Pds	100	10½	9½	10	+⅞
Rival Mfg .72	613	30⅞	27½	30	+2⅛
RoadwayExp .20	943	36	33	33½	-1½
RobrtsnDisSy .24	103	16½	15¼	16½	+⅜
Rocket Resrch	78	4⅛	3⅝	4	+¼
Rocorintl .20	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Rodac Corp	98	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	-⅝
RollinsBHunt .29	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-¼
Rosemount Inc	47	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Rouse Co	449	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	-⅝
Rowan Ind	35	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
RoweFurn .35	20	10	9½	9⅝	-¼
Rucker Pharm	130	19	18	19	+1
RussellStover .42	54	19	18⅛	18⅛	
Rykoff SE .20	22	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
S&S Corp .04e	27	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
SafegrdAuto .20	14	7⅛	7	7	-¼
Saga Adminst	164	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Salem Cot Mills	44	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
Samsonite .30	118	15⅛	14½	14½	-¼
Saxton Prod	39	10	9¼	9⅝	+½
Scan Data	126	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SchererRP .12	141	34	31⅜	33⅝	+2
Schieldahl	122	6⅝	6	6	-⅝
Schollinc .44	147	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	-⅛
Scottish Inns Am	461	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	+⅜
Scotts Liq Gold	254	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅝
Scripto Inc	56	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sea Pines	54	14½	14¼	14½	
Sea World	439	26	23⅝	25	+1
Sealed Air	79	12¼	11½	11½	-⅛
SeaburgIndA .60	242	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅝
Selscom Delta	56	5⅝	4½	4½	-1
SelfSvcRest .12e	448	24	22½	22½	-1½
Seneca Foods	14	5	5	5	
Sensormatic	186	8	6⅝	7½	+1⅛
Serv Merchand	114	19⅝	17½	17½	
Servicemstr .36	1190	25¼	23½	23½	-2
Servico Inc	11	2½	2½	2½	
SevenUp Co .48	274	31	28⅝	30½	+1⅝
ShakleeCp .02e	105	17	14¼	15¼	-1½
ShelterCorp Am	50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-¼
ShipperDisp .32	71	8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
Shirley Atlanta	6	3⅛	3	3	
ShoneyBigB .16	54	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝	-⅛
Shorewood Corp	46	7½	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Sigma Intl .10	86	18	16⅝	17	+½
Sigmaform Cp	44	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
Sigmor Corp	65	8½	7⅝	7⅝	-⅜
Siliconix Inc	89	8⅛	7⅛	8½	+1
Silvercrest Ind	17	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Simera Corp	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
Simpsonind 1	84	12	11⅛	11⅝	+½
SlaterElec .20	37	10⅛	9	9	-½
Slaughter Bro	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
Smithfield Foods	82	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Snap on Tool .46	738	58⅛	55¼	58	+3
SolidState Scient	370	17¼	15	16⅛	+1⅛
SolomonSam Co	29	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-1
Sonoco Prod .48	50	31½	28	29½	-2
Sorg Printing .30	19	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
Soundscriber Cp	73	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
SourceCap .55e	215	8	7⅝	7⅝	
SourceCap pf2.40	98	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Southeastn Inns	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅜
Southn Airwy	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
SouthnUnion Fd	477	27½	24⅝	26	+1⅝
Southld Eqty	49	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
SouthlndPap .36	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Sthwst Airlines	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Sowst Factories	116	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+⅝
SowstGasCp 1	57	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
Southwst Leasng	68	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
Southwstn Rsch	1	3	3	3	
Spacelabs Inc	46	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+½
Spartan Foods	22	18¼	16⅝	17	-1
Spectra Physics	634	19⅝	16⅝	17½	+⅝
Spectral Dynam	20	16⅝	16	16	-½
Spectronics Inc	43	4⅛	3⅝	4	-⅛
Speidl Newsp .36	143	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
Sperti Drug	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Spiral Mtl	64	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Sportcoach Cp	24	4⅝	4	4½	-¼
Stanadyne .84	40	17¼	16⅝	17	+¼
Std Havens	28	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Std Microsystm	115	4⅝	3¼	4⅛	+⅝
Std Register 1	37	15½	14½	15¼	+¾
Standun Inc	60	13½	12	12	-1½
Steak and Ale R	126	30½	28	28	-2½
Steak andBrew	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Steak n Shak .24	39	9¼	8	8	-1½
Sterling Comm	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Sterner Lighing	88	3⅞	3½	3½	-⅝
Stewart Info .68	12	9⅝	9	9	-¼
Stewrt Sandwich	40	14	12¼	12½	
Storage Technol	739	16½	12½	13½	-2⅝
Story Chemical	41	5½	5	5½	+⅛
Stratford Texas	261	9⅛	8⅝	8½	+⅛
Subaru Amer	152	2½	2⅝	2½	
SugardaleFd .16	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	87	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
Sunset Ind	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
Sunshinelr Strs	47	5½	5½	5½	
Super Dlr Strs	58	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-¼
SuperiorEl .23r	40	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	-⅜
Supradur .20	24	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Supreme Eq	32	17	16	16	-1
Swedlow Inc	875	12¼	11¼	11½	-½
SynerconCp .30r	103	12	10¼	12	+1¼
Syracuse China	7	5	5	5	
SzaboFoodSvc	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	-½
TIME DC .60	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
TIME DC pf.72	9	12	12	12	
TMCMtgln .75e	177	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-1⅝
Taco Bell	34	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	-1
Tally Corp	373	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-½
Tampaxinc 1.36a	1177	108	102¼	104	-4
Tassaway Inc	160	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Taylor Rent .12	22	21	20½	20½	-½
TaylorWine .56	528	51¼	50½	51	+½
TecumsehProd 1	22	47½	46	46	-½
Teeg Resrch	65	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛	-½
Telco Mktg Svcs	217	11	9½	11	+1¼
Tele Comunical	46	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	-⅛
Telecom s	55	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Telecommun Ind	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Telecredit Inc	123	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
TelUtilWash s	67	13⅛	12¼	12¼	-1¼
Telerent Les .07	7	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
Teltronics Svcs	6	3	2⅝	3	
Tenneco Offshre	351	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Terra Resources	12	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Tex FstMtg 1.97e	44	18½	18	18½	-⅝
Texint Airl	73	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Texscan Corp	9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Textoneinc s	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Thetford Corp	20	6⅜	6	6⅛	-⅛
Tia Maria	53	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Tiburon Vintner	93	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
Tiffany&Co .26	852	8½	7⅞	8	+⅞
Tipperary Corp	30	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Titan Group	84	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+
Tocom Inc	78	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	683	8⅞	6½	7⅝	+1¼
Tony Lama Co	86	4⅛	3¼	3¼	-⅛
Topsys Intl	26	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+½
TowleMfg .60	17	10	9⅛	9⅛	-¼
Tracor Inc	163	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
TranOhFin .20e	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
TranscnGas 1.12	962	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+¼
Transcontl Oil	28	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
Transport Pool	423	8⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
TravelEquip s	38	3½	2½	3	-⅝
TriChem Inc	47	14½	13⅛	13⅛	-⅜
TriSouMtginv wt	51	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-1⅛
Triangle Corp	201	8	6⅝	7⅛	-⅝
Triton O&G	176	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
TropixTogs s	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	5⅛	
TrustMtge Co	47	9⅛	9	9	
Tymshare Inc	203	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
Tyson Foods	822	20⅝	16⅝	17	-¼
UA Col Cblvsn	18	8⅛	8	8	-¼
UB Finl .48	44	16½	14½	14⅝	-1⅝
UMF Systems	100	6⅛	6	6	-¼
USFInvest 2.87e	254	20⅝	20	20	-½
USF Investrs wt	190	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅜
USF Investrs un	5	22¼	21¼	21¼	-⅝
Ultrasonic Sys	15	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
Under Sea Ind	15	6	6	6	
UniCapital .12	189	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	124	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Unifi Inc	26	6¼	5½	5½	-⅝
UnimatCorp s	116	7	6½	6⅝	-⅜
UnionSplCp 1	13	18¼	18	18	-¼
Unit ArtThea .16	83	6⅝	6	6¼	+⅛
UnitCoin Svcs	56	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	-⅜
UnitCommun s	77	3⅝	3	3⅛	
UnitKeroM .30a	43	5⅛	5½	5½	-⅛
US Banknot .30b	21	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
US Surgical Cp	178	5⅝	5	5	
US TrockLin .54	39	13¼	13	13	-¼
UnivFoods 1	61	16⅞	16	16⅞	-⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	9	5½	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
Univinstru .20	311	28½	25	27⅜	+2½
UnivMob Svcs	66	6¼	5⅞	6	-⅛
UnivSecur Inst	21	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
Vacco Indust	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	
VagabndMtr Hot	61	8½	8¼	8¼	-¼
Vall Assoc	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
Valley Forge Cp	25	4	4	4	
VanDyk Resrch	54	12	11	11	-1
VanShaack .26	85	8	7⅛	7⅝	+½
VanceSander .40	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
VanWyck Int	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Varisystems Cp	54	1	⅝	⅝	-⅜
VaughnJack .14e	139	19¼	17	18½	+1⅛
Velcroind .40	438	8⅝	7⅝	8	+⅛
VeloBind Inc	23	14	12½	12½	-1½
VentronCp .40	39	17⅝	17	17½	-⅛
Victoria Stations	75	10½	9⅛	9⅛	-1⅛
Video Sys	207	9⅛	7	7	-⅛
VindaleCp .05h	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Vipont Chem	57	6	5⅛	6	+⅝
Va Intl	28	21	19	20½	
Visual Sciences	392	8⅛	6⅛	8	+1⅛
VolumeShoe .26	46	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-¼
WD 40Co .15e	97	23	20⅛	23	+2½
Wagner Mining	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
WalbroCp .18e	2	6⅛	5⅝	6	-⅛
WalkerScott .07e	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJimInv .90e	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
WalterJiminv un	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅜
Wangco Inc	120	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-¼
Wash Homes	47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
WashNGas 1.04	86	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
Wash Scientif	149	7⅝	7	7⅛	
Waste Mngemnt	268	18	16⅝	17	-½
Waste Resources	35	5⅝	5	5	-⅜
Wavetek	31	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
Waxmanind .09e	38	7½	7¼	7¼	-¼
Webb Resrcs	33	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅜
Weco Developmt	111	1½	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
WeedenCo .20p	127	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Weight Wtchr .12	113	15⅛	13½	13½	-1½
WellingtMg 1.10a	40	15¾	15¼	15⅜	
WellsFargM wt	428	⅞	⅝	¾	-⅛
WernerCont .15e	54	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+¼
WestCo .10	73	15½	14½	14½	-⅜
Westchestr Cp	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

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Commemorating 40 Years' Service 40 Incorporated 1933 Founded 1877

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Co 8¾s77	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	—¼
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	30	105	103	103	—2
AddrMlt 9¾s95	61	102¾	100	100¼	—1⅞
AirRed cv3⅞s87	11	65	64½	64½	—¾
AlaPow 9s2000	85	102⅞	100½	101	—2½
AlaPw 8½s2001	16	101⅛	100	100	—1½
AlaPow 3⅞s84	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
AlaskIn cv6s96	38	125¾	123	124	—1¼
Alexnd cv5½s96	3 6	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	—⅛
AllenMtg 8⅝79	14	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅛
AlleghWn 4s98	4	38	38	38	—2
AllenGr cv6s87	27	70	70	70	+½
AlldCh 6.60s93	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	+⅝
AlliedCh 3½s78	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
AlliedPd 7s84	36	79	77¾	77¾	—1¾
AlldSt cv4½s92	16	67	67	67	—¼
Alld Su cv5¼87	103	57½	56½	56½	—⅞
Alcoa 9s95	12	104½	104	104½	+½
Alcoa cv5¼91	776	94¼	89⅜	89⅜	—1⅛
Alcoa 4¼s82	5	79	79	79	+¼
Alcoa 3⅞s83	5	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Alcoa 3s79	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
AluCan 9⅛s95	22	106	106	106	+½
AluCan 4½s80	9	79¼	79¼	79¼	—2¼
Amerce cv5s92	37	74	72⅞	73½	
AmrHes 6⅞s96	24	84	84	84	
AmAirF cv6s90	78	89½	89	89½	—½
AmAirlin 11s88	194	105	103½	103½	—1
AmAirlin 10s89	86	102¼	101½	102	+½
AAirl cv4¼s92	239	54½	53	53	—1½
ABrand 8⅞s75	179	101¾	100½	101¾	+¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	10	81⅛	81	81¼	—2⅞
ABrand 4⅝s90	6	74¾	74¼	74¾	
AmCan 7⅞s2001	5	97	97	97	—3¼
AmCan 4¾s90	30	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—⅞
ACenM cv6¼91	5	69½	68	68	—2¼
AmCyan 7⅞s	4	92¾	92¾	92¾	—7⅛
Am Dist 4⅜s86	12	66½	66½	66½	
A Exp cv5¼s93f	524	11	9¼	10	—¼
AForPw 5s2030	100	49½	49½	49½	
AmFP 4.80s87	77	56½	55	56	—½
AHoist cv5½93	40	75	74	74½	+½
AHoist cv4¾92	36	83	80¼	80¼	—1⅞
AmInv 9½s76	73	101	100⅛	100⅛	—⅞
AmInvt 8¾s89	1	98	98	98	—¾
AMFd cv4¼s81	40	80	77	77	—3½
AMedcp cv5s97	84	47	45	45½	—3⅛
AMtlClx 8½s96	3	100	100	100	
AMtlClx 7⅛s78	10	96⅛	96	96	
AmMot cv6s88	175	80¼	77⅝	79	—1½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	2	66⅛	66	66⅛	+⅛
AmSug 5.30s93	15	68½	67⅝	68½	+⅝
ASug 5.30s93r	10	68½	67⅝	68½	
AmT&T 8¾xw	2679	104⅝	103½	104¼	+½
ATT 8.70s2002	1226	103¼	102½	103	
AT&T 7.75s77	665	99	98¼	98¼	—⅝
AT&T 7⅛s03	340	89	87½	89	+¼
AT&T 7s2001	739	88⅛	86½	87½	+⅞
AT&T 6½s79	128	92⅞	91½	92⅝	—½
AT&T 4⅜s85	104	72⅛	70½	71⅞	—⅜
AT&T 3⅞s90	61	63	61¼	62½	+1¼
AT&T 3⅝s73	164	98¼	97 15-16	98	
AT&T 3¼s84	25	66½	65	66½	+1½
AT&T 2¾s87	17	59½	59⅛	59½	
AT&T 2¾s75	193	91	90	90¼	+⅛
AT&T 2⅝s80	258	73	71⅝	71⅝	—⅜
AT&T 2¾s82	148	67½	66	66⅛	—⅜
AT&T 2⅝s86	28	58	57½	57½	—1½
AmTob 3¼s77	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
Amfac cv5¼s94	125	64	62	62	—⅜
Ampex cv5½94	168	44⅛	43½	44	—½
ApcoOil 5¾s81	15	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	122	64	60¼	60¼	—3¼
APL cv5⅞s88	42	65	65	65	—1
AppalPow 9s75	171	100⅞	100	100⅛	—½
AppalP 8⅝s76	42	100	100	100	—½
ARASv cv4½s96	85	103	102	103	+1⅛
Aristar 9½s89	12	99½	99½	99½	
ArizPSv 8.50s	15	101¾	100½	101¾	+1¼
Armco 8.25s75	30	99½	99	99½	—½
Armco 5.90s92	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Armco 4s86	20	69	69	69	+¼
Armco 4.35s84	5	74⅝	74⅞	74⅞	—⅛
Armour 5s84	20	67⅞	66¼	66¼	—1¼
Armr cv4½s83	6	83	83	83	—3½
ArmstgCk 8s96	7	100	100	100	—1½
ArmR cv4½s87	22	67½	67	67	—½
AshldOil 8.80s	5	101	101	101	
AshlO cv4¾s93	152	74½	73	73½	—½
AssoCp 9⅛s90	21	103	100	100	—3
AssoCp 8¼s77	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	
AssoInv 7⅝s88	12	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	—⅛
AssoInv 5¼77	3	91	91	91	
AssoInv 5½s79	25	81¾	80	80	—2½
AssoInv 4½s76	26	87⅛	87	87	
AssoInv 4½s83	9	70½	69⅝	69⅝	—¾
AtchT&SF 4s95	23	58⅛	57	58⅛	—⅜
Atchison 4s95st	10	61	61	61	—2
AtlcoM 6⅞s82	32	75	73⅝	73⅝	—⅝
AtlCstL 4.95s88	8	69⅞	69	69	—1¼
AtlCstL 4s80	9	81	80½	80½	
AtlRefg 3¼s79	20	82	79	79	+⅜
AtRch 8⅝s2000	4	106	105¼	105¼	—¾
AtlRich 7.70s	1	93	93	93	—1
AtlRich 7s76	65	96⅛	95	96⅛	
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	5	76	76	76	
ATO cv4⅜s87	25	55½	53	53	—1½
Aurora cv4⅝s80	2	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	75	109	108¼	108½	+2
AvcoFin 9¼s89	70	101½	99⅝	101½	
Avco Cp 7½s93	74	72	71	72	+2
Avco cv5½s93	40	58⅞	57½	57½	—¾
AvcoFin 9¼s90	43	102	99⅝	99⅝	—2¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	51	100	99	100	+½
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	6	96	95½	95½	—2½
BakerOil 7.80s	5	93⅛	93½	93½	+⅞
Balt GE 8¾s75	72	102½	100	101½	+⅜
Balt GE 8½s74	49	101	99½	99½	—½
B&O 11s77	13	110	109	109⅝	—⅛

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Public Issue

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Luxembourg Francs 500,000,000.-

7% 15-year Bonds of 1973, due 1988

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.

CAISSE D'EPARGNE DE L'ETAT LUXEMBOURG

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG S.A.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

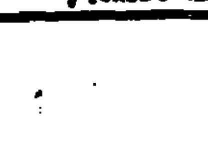
Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
B&O cv6¼s97	82	76	75½	75¾	—2⅝
B&O cv4½s10f	142	42	42	42	+⅜
B&O cv4½s10A	25	44	43	44	
B&O 4½s95	20	51¼	50¼	51½	+⅜
B&O 4s80	5	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—⅛
BangP 5¼s92	6	62	62	62	+1
Bk NY cv6¼94	34	96	94¾	94¾	—¼
BankTr 6⅝s78	15	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅜
Bax Lb cv4¾90	58	140½	139⅜	140	+½
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	134	141	140	140	—½
Beaunt cv4¼90	111	60	57½	59	—1½
Becton cv5s89	101	79¼	78⅛	78½	
Becton cv4¼s88	25	93¼	93	93	—2
Beech cv4⅝s93	102	60⅞	60	60	
Belco cv4¾s88	59	57	55⅝	55⅞	—1⅛
Belden cv8s90	47	100½	100	100	—½
BellTPa 8⅝s	191	103	101½	102½	+½
BellTPa 7½s13	46	93	91	93	
BellTPa 7⅛s	80	87	86¼	87	—2
BellTPa 7s80	35	94⅞	93½	94⅝	—¼
Bendix 6⅝s92	6	84½	84½	84½	—½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	97	103½	102	102	—¾
BenefCp 8½s76	49	100⅝	100	100⅝	+⅜
BenefCp 6⅝s79	24	91	91	91	—6
BenfFin 4⅝s81	10	80½	79¼	79¼	—1½
Berkey cv5¾86	11	84½	83¼	83¼	—2¾
Beth Stl 9s2000	18	105	104¼	104¼	—¾
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	5	85	85	85	—8⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	30	75¼	75	75	—1
BethStl 4½s90	39	69⅝	67	69⅝	+⅝
BethStl 3¼s80	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅝
BobieB cv5¼81	16	64	60	60	—4
BoisCas 10s75	312	99½	98½	99	+½
BorgWAc 9½75	5	102⅞	102½	102½	+¼
viB&Me 6s70f	139	50½	49⅝	50	+⅞
viBosM 4½s70f	12	22	22	22	—2
Braniff 11⅛s87	3	107	106	107	+2
Bran 5¾s86xw	25	65¼	65¼	65¼	+⅛
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	16	105	103⅝	104½	+1½
Bruns cv4½s81	30	82⅛	82	82	—¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	13	80½	77	80½	+1½
BudgtCap 6s10	11	60	60	60	
BudgetInd 6s88	7	55½	55½	55½	+½
Bulova cv6s90	32	75	73	73	—6
Burl Ind 9s95	5	103	103	103	—2
Burl In cv5s91	56	86	82½	83	—2½
BurlNor 8½s96	5	98	98	98	—⅞
BurlNo cv5¼92	202	76¾	75½	75½	—1
Burroughs 9s75	322	102	100⅛	101	—1
CabCabF 8½s81	5	96	96	96	—4
CanPac 4sperp	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	
CPac 4½perp	25	45⅛	44¼	44½	
CaroCO 4½s90	16	68	67½	67½	—½
CarTT cv5¼s88	5	94	94	94	—1
Carier cv5½s89	4	93½	93	93	
Case 3½s78	10	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+¼
CastCk cv5⅜s94	113	69¼	68½	68½	—¼
CalerT 5.30s92	59	77	75¼	75¼	—4⅞
CalorTr 5s77	15	90⅛	90	90	
CavghC cv9s91	58	78¼	75	76½	—1½
Ceco cv4.75s88	7	68½	68½	68½	
Celanes cv4s90	27	61½	60¾	61½	+⅜
Cencoln cv5s96	174	74½	72¼	72¼	—2¼
Cenco cv4⅞s97	10	63	62	62	—3
CenGa 4½s20f	5	47	47	47	—2
Cen Ga 4s95	5	57½	57½	57½	
CenNYPw 3s74	6	94	94	94	
vICRNJ 3¼s87f	46	24	22	24	
CentTel 9¼s95	57	104	102	102	—1⅝
CenTeleph 8s96	29	94	92	92	—5
Cessna cv3⅞s92	67	82	81	81	—4
Chadb cv6¼s89	24	36½	35¼	36½	+½
Champ cv4½s84	1	84	84	84	
ChampS 5⅞s92	7	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1
Chart NY 7s79	10	93	93	93	—1
Chas B cv4⅞s93	276	93	91½	91½	
Chas C cv6¼s96	182	102¼	100	100	—2
Chse Mtg 7½s83	27	96⅝	96	96⅝	—⅜
ChasM cv6⅛s96	23	92	91¼	91¼	—3¾
Chelse cv5¼s93	5	57⅛	57	57	
Chemetrn 9s94	21	100⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
Ch NY cv5½s96	167	82½	79½	79½	—3½
ChmNY cv5s93	6	77¼	77	77	—⅛
ChesOh 3⅞s73	14	97 29-32	97 27-32	97 27-32	+3-32
ChesOh 3½s96E	17	62	62	62	—1⅝
ChePotMd 6⅝s	31	92	92	92	—2
ChPotWVa 7¼	10	89	88	88	—1¼
ChB&Q 4⅝s78	1	85	85	85	
ChiGW 4s88	4	43	43	43	
ChiIndL 4s83f	1	58	58	58	—2½
CMStPP 5s55f	32	16½	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
CMSP 4½s19f	20	44¾	44¼	44½	+1¼
CMSP 4s94	13	41¾	40¼	41¼	+1½
ChRIP 5½s83	35	50	49	49	—1
ChITH inc94	9	35½	35½	35½	+1½
ChrisCft cv6s89	7	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	52	102	99	99⅞	—2¼
Chryslr 8⅞s96	339	101	99½	99½	—⅜
ChrysFin 9s76	138	101⅞	100	100	—1⅛
ChryslrF 8.35s	46	99	97½	99	+1½
ChryFin 7⅝s74	156	98⅞	98 1-16	98 1-16	—15-16
ChryFin 7⅛s86	137	85½	83⅞	84⅝	—¼
ChryFin 7s79	8	92	91	91	+¼
CIC Ind 11s75	123	99¾	97	97	—2
CinG&E 2⅝s75	35	90	88¾	88¾	—¼
CinUnT 2⅝s74	25	94	94	94	+⅛
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	79	93¾	91½	92⅛	—1
CitiesSvc 7.65	5	96	96	96	+2
CitiesSvc 7s 78	30	97⅞	97¾	97¾	—1½
Cities Svc 3s77	16	83	82⅞	83	—⅜
CityInv 8⅛s91	125	83	82	82½	—½
City Invst 8s91	97	82½	81½	81½	—1½
City In cv7½s90	28	97	95	95	—1⅞
ClarkEqC 8.80s	34	107	99½	100¼	+¼
CCC&SL 4½s77f	46	15	13⅛	13½	—½
ClevElIll 9s75	26	103	101⅞	101⅞	—1⅝
ClevElIll 8¾s	89	103⅛	103	103⅛	—⅝
ClevElll 8⅜s91	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	—5¼
ClevElll 7⅛s90	18	93½	93½	93½	+½
Cluett cv4½s84	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	—¼
CMI In cv4⅞s92	60	78	77½	78	+1
CNA Finl 8½s95	2	103	103	103	
Coll R cv4⅞s87	97	57	56	56¼	—¾
ColumGas 9s94	40	104⅞	102¼	103	—1⅛
ColuGas 8⅝s95	22	102¼	100	102½	+2¼
ColuGas 8⅜s96	9	100⅞	99½	99½	—1¼
ColGas 7½sMar	30	85	85	85	—7⅜
ColumGas 5s82	13	78	77¼	78	—2½
ColuGas 4⅞s83	13	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+⅛
ColuGas 4⅜s81	5	80	80	80	—3
ColuGas 3½s79	10	77	77	77	—2
ColPict cv5¾94	82	42½	41¼	42	—1
ColPict cv4¾87	71	43	39	39	—4⅛
ColuSOE 9s75	15	101	100	100	—2
ColSOE 4½s87	6	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
ComlCr 7⅞s78	70	100	99¾	100	—⅜
ComlCr 7¾s93	70	92⅝	92	92	—4½
ComlCr 7¼s92	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	98	92⅞	91¼	92¼	—⅝
ComlCr 6⅞s79	20	92	92	92	—1⅝
ComSo cv4½91	23	57½	56¼	56½	—1
ComEd 8¾s75	186	101½	100	101	
ComwEd 8s75	81	100	98½	99	—⅛
ComwEd 7¾s76	113	98½	97	97½	
ComwEd 7⅛s03	15	96½	96	96	—½
ComwEd 3s77	41	85	84½	85	
ComEd 2⅞s99	19	47	46¾	46¾	—⅜
Com O cv4¼s92	17	59	58¼	59	
CompSc cv6s94	117	43	40	40	—2½
Conn M cv6s96	57	76	74⅛	74½	—½
ConEd 9⅝s2000	255	104	101½	102	—2¼
ConEd 7.90s01	254	92	88⅞	88⅞	—3⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	125	92	90	91	—1
ConEdis 7¾s03	134	91½	88⅞	90⅛	—1
ConEdis 5s87	28	70⅝	68	69	+½
ConEdis 5s90	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	—5¾
ConEdis 4⅝s91	27	61½	60¾	61⅛	—3⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	66	61½	60	61	—½
ConEdis 4⅝s97	9	63	60¼	60¼	—2⅝
ConE 4⅝s92W	61	57¼	56¼	56⅝	—⅛
ConEdis 4s88	10	60	58½	58½	—1½
ConEdis 3⅝s86	15	63	63	63	—¼
ConEdis 3½s83	30	67¼	67	67	—½
ConEdis 3⅜s84	5	65	65	65	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	4	59	59	59	—1⅜
ConEdis 3¼s81	17	70	69⅞	70	+⅞
ConEdis 3s79	4	76	75⅝	75⅝	—¼
ConEdis 3s87	3	70	68	70	
ConEdis 2¾s82	22	65¼	64	65½	+1
CGEBal 2⅞s86	10	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	—⅞
ConNGas 9s95	1	104	104	104	—½
ConNG 7¾s94	3	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	—2⅜
Con NG 7⅞s98	25	96½	96½	96½	—1
ConNGas 5s85	8	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+¼
ConNG 4⅝s86	6	71½	71	71	—½
ConNG 3⅝s79	20	75¾	75¾	75¾	—4½
ConPw 8⅜s76	51	102¼	101	102	—¼
ConsP 8⅞s2000	21	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	—7⅛
ConsP 8½s2001	32	101	100⅞	100⅞	
ConPw 7⅝s99	37	91	90	90	
ConPw 6⅝s98	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—1⅛
ConPw 5⅞s96	20	76	75	76	—1
ConPw 4⅝s89	10	69	65½	65½	—6⅛
ConPw 4⅝s90	2	66	66	66	+1
ConPw 4⅝s91	15	65	63⅝	63⅝	—7⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	60	90	88⅞	89	—1
ConAir cv3½s92	107	46½	44½	44½	—2
ContCan 8½s90	11	99⅜	99¼	99½	+1½
ContIllCp 6⅞s79	53	92	90½	91	—3
ContInv cv9s90	12	122	118	122	+4⅛
Cont Inv 9s85	76	95	91½	93½	—½
ContMt cv6¼s90	139	64½	64	64½	—¼
Cont Tel 9⅞s75	79	102	101	101	—1¼
CoopL cv7½s91	17	83⅞	81	82	—2⅞
CoopL cv4½s92	40	54	50⅝	52½	—1½
CoopwStl cv5s79	38	98	95½	95½	—1½
Corn Pd 5¼s92	7	80	80	80	+½
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	4	74	74	74	+⅛
CousinM 6.50s	3	79	78⅞	78⅞	—⅜
Crane Co 7s93	16	75⅝	74½	75	—½
Crane Co 7s94	56	77⅛	75	75½	—½
CraneCo 6½s92	100	80	80	80	—2¼
Crane cv5s93	32	79	77	77	—2½
CredFin 9⅞s75	32	101½	100⅛	100½	—1
CreditFin 8s92	68	90¾	86	86	—4⅞
CrocN cv5⅜96	103	80½	77¼	77¼	—3¼
Dartin cv4¼97	62	111	109	109	—1
Dayco cv6¼s96	19	81⅛	78	78	—3½
Dayco cv6s94	37	68	67	68	—2½
DayHud 9⅝s95	117	104	102	104	+1
DaytP 8⅛s2001	10	97½	97½	97½	—6
DaytPL 3¼s82	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅜
DeereCo 4½s83	12	75¼	74⅞	75	—⅜
DeereCr 8⅞s75	9	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+¼
vIDelLW 5s73f	14	14½	14	14½	—¼
vIDLW 4½s85f	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
vIDLW inc93f	17	8	8	8	+3
vIDLW 4s-6s42f	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
DelaPLt 3⅞s88	3	63½	63	63	
DelMo cv5⅜94	47	69½	69	69	—1⅝
D&RG 4½s2018	15	63	62⅛	63	+⅛
D&RG 3s-4s93	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+2⅛
Det Edis 9.15s	135	106	102⅞	104½	—3
Det Edis 9s99	262	103⅜	101	103⅜	—2⅛
DetEdis 8¼s01	47	97⅞	97	97⅝	—¼
DetEdis 7½s03	22	91	91	91	—6
DetEdis 7s76	15	94½	94½	94½	—3⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	22	80	79⅝	79⅝	—1¼
DetEdis 6s96	16	77½	77	77½	+½
DetEd 3⅝s76	6	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	—⅜
DetEd 3¼s80	24	73⅝	74¼	74¼	—⅜
DetEd 2⅞s84	2	64	64	64	
Dial Fin 8½s89	2	93	93	93	
DiGior cv5⅞s93	23	74	72½	72½	+¾
Dillngh cv5½s94	18	57½	57½	57½	
Diverin 9⅞s91	55	58	56⅞	58	+⅛
Divrin cv5⅞s93	11	48	47⅞	48	
Doug Airc 5s78	14	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+⅜
Dow 8.90s2000	52	105⅝	105	105½	—⅜
Dow Ch 8.875s	71	103⅛	101½	102⅜	—2⅝
DowCh 7.75s99	30	95	94	95	—1⅛
DowClr 4.35s88	5	68½	68½	68½	—1½
DPF cv5½s87	43	50½	49¼	49½	—1
Dresser 9⅝s95	4	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	—2⅛
DukeP 7⅞s2002	5	94	94	94	—1
DukeP 7⅝s2001	20	91	91	91	—⅜
DukeP 7¾s2002	5	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—8⅞
Duplan cv5½s94	60	53	51	51½	—1½
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	5	103	103	103	+⅞
DuqsnLt 8½s76	40	99	98	99	+1
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	12	82	81½	81½	
East AL cv5s92	105	53½	52	52	—1
East A cv4⅞s93	226	53	52½	52½	—½
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	16	277	266	266	+2
EG&G cv3½s87	22	59	58	58	—1
ElPaso cv8¼s95	130	102½	101	102	
ElPaso cv6s93	127	79½	77	77¼	—2¼
Englhd cv5¼s97	32	85	83½	83½	—1½
Equit Gas 9s96	5	104	104	104	—½
EquitL cv6¼s90	70	94¼	93½	93½	—3⅝
viErie 5s2020f	25	5½	5½	5½	+¼
viErie 5s20f rg	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
viErie 4½s15f	7	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅝
viErie 3⅛s90f	60	14	13⅛	13⅛	
viErie 3½s2000f	53	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+⅜
EssexInt 9½s75	96	100	99½	100	
Essex cv5½s96	5	81	81	81	—4
Esterl cv6½s95	79	62½	61⅞	61⅞	
EvanP cv6¼s94	127	92	90	91	+1
Extendr cv6s89	10	62	62	62	—3
Exxon 6½s98	152	86⅛	84	85½	—1⅛
Exxon 6s97	339	80⅞	78⅝	79½	—⅜
Fairch cv4⅞s92	22	48	47½	48	
FalcnbM 8.85s	5	104	104	104	
Farah cv5s94	7	56	54	54	—1⅝
Fedders cv5s96	24	66½	64½	64½	—2⅞
FdNMt cv4⅜s96	2579	101	98⅛	98⅞	—⅛
FdPac cv5⅞s87	19	97	95	97	—2
FedPap 7.85s97	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
FedPapBd 5s81	15	85¾	85¼	85¼	+⅛
Fibrbd cv4¾s93	232	71	67	67	—3¼
Firestne 3¼s77	1	87	87	87	—⅛
FstBkSys 6⅞s79	4	95	95	95	
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	40	90	90	90	—2
FstChiCp 6½s78	8	90	90	90	—1
FstMt 9s75-78	178	100½	98¼	100	+½
FstMtge 8⅝s77	8	97½	97½	97½	—1⅞
FstNOr 7⅞s78	6	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅛
FstNBos 6⅝s79	5	91	90⅞	90⅞	—2⅛
FstNCCp 6⅝s79	10	91½	91¼	91¼	—1⅛
FstNCCp 6⅝s80	5	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	
Fst Pan cv7s93	11	99¼	98	99¼	+¼
FstUnR cv7s91	11	89½	88⅛	89⅛	+1
FstWisc 8⅝s96	9	102½	100	100	—2⅛
FstWisNB 6.80	25	92	92	92	—2⅝
Fischb cv4⅞s97	74	105	100	103	+3
FishFd cv6¼s94	8	84	83	83	
FlaPLt 8⅞s75	51	101⅛	99⅞	100¼	+½
FlyTigr 6.65s80	11	90½	90½	90½	
FMC cv4¼s92	41	64½	63	64	—½
FoodFair 4s79	30	72½	72⅛	72½	+⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s74	132	100	98⅞	99⅝	—¼
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	140	100⅝	99	100	—1½
Ford Mt 7¼s77	93	98⅝	97⅛	98⅝	—⅜
FordMt 6⅝s79	15	92	92	92	+½
FordCrd 8¾s75	297	100⅞	100⅛	100½	
FordCrd 8⅛s91	54	101	99½	99½	—1⅝
FordCrd 8⅜s76	294	100¼	99½	99½	—⅛
FordCrd 7½s92	16	94	92	92	—6
FordCrd 7½s91	42	92	90	92	—5
FordCrd 7s80	30	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	21	94	94	94	—1½
FordCr cv4⅞s98	670	82¼	78⅛	79⅛	—2¼
FordCr cv4½s96	189	74½	72¾	72⅞	—2¼
ForeD cv5¼s80	9	84	84	84	—2
ForeDal 4½s80	4	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—1⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	41	75½	74½	75	+1
Frueht cv5½s94	162	72	71	71⅛	—⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	134	101¼	98⅝	101⅛	+1⅛
Fuqualnd 7s88	49	74½	73⅝	74½	+⅝
GACCp cv5⅞s94	219	34	33	33½	—⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	490	79½	71	74½	+3½
GAC PCr 11s77	285	63	63	65½	+2½
GAC Fin 10¼s	243	93	89	89	—6
GAC Fin 8½s74	114	94	92⅞	92½	—1¼
GenCig 5½s87	10	72⅛	71¼	71¼	—⅞
GenElec 7½s96	88	97	95⅞	97	+¾
GenElec 6¾s79	10	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
GenEl 5.30s92	34	78	73	74½	—4½
GenElec 3½s76	6	88⅛	88	88¼	+¼
GnEICr 8⅛s76	105	100½	99⅞	100½	
GnEICr 7⅛s78	25	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	—1⅛
GenEICre 7s80	55	94⅛	94	94⅛	—1
GenEICr 7s79	39	95⅞	94½	95⅞	+1
GenFds 8⅞s90	40	106	102⅛	105	—1
GenFds 8¼s75	156	101¼	100¼	101	—1⅝
GenFds 3⅝s76	10	91	90	91	+1
GenInsf cv5s92	189	61½	59½	60	+½
Genins cv4½s85	105	81	80	81	+1
GMotAc 8⅞s77	165	102⅞	101½	102⅝	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	203	98⅞	97⅝	98⅞	+⅞
GMotAc 7⅝s95	35	95¼	95¼	95¼	—⅛
GMotAc 7⅞s95	21	90¾	90	90½	—⅛
GMot AcT⅞s	77	90⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅞
GMotAc 7⅛s92	77	90¼	88½	88⅝	—1¼
GMotAc 6⅝s88	46	83	81¼	81¼	—2¼
GnMotAcc 5s77	35	89½	89	89	—1
GnMotAcc 5s80	80	83⅞	82	83⅝	+1½
GnMotAcc 5s81	158	83	81	81	
GMotAc 4⅞s87	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s82	38	76	75	75½	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s83	46	77	77	77	+⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s86	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	—¼
GMotAc 4⅜s85	26	71¼	71	71¼	
GnMotAcc 4s79	106	81½	80⅛	81¼	—¼
GMotAc 3⅝s75	93	90½	90	90½	—⅜
GMotCp 3¼s79	25	79½	79⅛	79½	+⅛
GenPU 10¼s78	85	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+⅞
GenPU 10¼s80	196	107	104⅜	106½	+2
GTCal 9⅞s2000	24	109⅜	108	108	—1
GenT El 9⅞s95	5	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+⅜
GenT El 8⅞s76	64	103	100	103	+2
GenT El 6⅞s91	46	80	79	80	
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	215	101	97½	97⅝	—1⅝
GnTIEl cv5s92	281	75	73⅝	73½	—1
GenTel cv4s90	70	69⅝	68½	69⅝	+1
Genesco 9½s76	95	94⅞	93	93	—1
GaPac cv5⅜s94	160	94¼	92⅞	93	—½
GaPac cv5¼s96	194	83	79	79¼	—2⅜
GaPow 8⅞s2000	161	102⅞	100	100⅞	
GaPow 8½s2001	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
GaPow 7⅞s2003	12	94⅛	92	92	—1½
GaPow 7⅜s2001	8	90	90	90	
GiddL cv4⅞s87	13	58⅛	56⅝	56⅝	—4⅛
Goodrich 7s97	174	82	81	81	
Goodyear 8.60s	15	101⅛	101	101⅛	+¼
GordnJ cv5s88	41	70⅛	69	70	
Grace cv6½s96	356	88½	87	87½	—⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	13	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Granit cv4⅝s94	175	63	61¼	61⅝	+⅛
Granit cv4¼s96	78	59½	57½	57½	—2⅝
GIAMtg 8.75s93	5	99½	99½	99½	
GINoN cv4⅝s91	35	85½	83	84	—3⅛
GtNRy cv5⅝s92	12	63	62⅛	62¼	—¼
GtWstUnit 6s87	10	55	55	55	—3
GGiant cv4½s92	66	64	63⅛	64	+⅛
Greyh cv6½s90	162	82½	81½	81½	—½
Grolier 9⅛s91	46	103¾	103	103½	—⅛
Grolier cv4½s87	9	53	53	53	—1
Grum cv4¼s92	413	43¾	41½	42½	—1¼
GuardMt 7½s79	20	92	91⅛	91⅛	
GulfMO 5s56f	30	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+1⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	15	40½	39½	40½	+½
GulfOil 8½s95	30	104½	102	102	—1½
GlfRes cv6½s91	53	75¼	74⅛	74⅞	—1⅛
GHStUt 3⅜s81	7	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	—⅜
GulfWn 7s03A	234	65¼	64¼	65⅛	+⅞
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	192	65	64⅞	64⅞	—⅛
Gulf Wind 6s87	17	67	67	67	
GulfWind 6s88	153	68⅞	67½	68⅜	+⅜
GlfWn cv5½s93	237	63½	60½	61	—2½
GlfWn cv5½s87	27	73½	72	72	—3
GfWn cv5½s87A	25	73	72½	72½	—1⅛
Hallibrt 7.95s95	2	101½	101½	101½	
Hallibtn cv4s97	855	138	121⅞	122½	—14½
HamPa cv5s94	13	65	63	65	+2⅞
Harris 7.20s80	50	98	97	97	—½
Harsco 5½s92	35	75	75	75	—1⅛
HartfdN 8½s96	20	103	102	102½	+⅜
HawaiiEl 9s74	31	101⅛	100	100	—1½
HawEl 9s2000	10	107½	107½	107½	
HellerW 9⅛s89	5	104	104	104	—1
HellerW 9½s91	16	102	102	102	
HellerWE 8s93	9	93½	93½	93½	
HellerW 7⅛s93	3	100⅛	100¼	100¼	
HelmrP cv5s87	321	154½	147½	151	+4
Heubin cv4½s97	122	86¼	85½	86¼	+⅜
HillsSp cv5¼s88	6	47	47	47	
HiltnH cv5½s95	48	70	68¼	69	
HockVal 4½s99	3	61	61	61	
HoernW cv5s94	80	93	92¼	92½	
HolidInn 9⅞sxw	26	104⅛	104	104½	+⅜
HostInt cv5¼s94	34	60½	59	59¼	+¼
HouseFin 9s76	124	101⅞	100½	101⅞	+1⅜
HousFin 8¾s75	87	100⅝	99¼	100	—⅜
HouseFin 5s82	74	82½	82⅛	82⅛	
HousFin 4⅞s81	21	83	81	83	
HousLt cv5½s85	48	100	99	99⅞	+⅜
Howmt cv4½s92	16	54½	54	54½	+1
Humble 6⅝s98	35	85	84	84	—1⅞
IllBell 7⅝s2006	97	95	93⅝	94	—1
Ill BellT 2¾s81	9	72	70	70	—3
InHead cv5⅛s93	49	72⅛	70	70	—2½
IndBellT 8⅛s	26	99⅛	99	99⅛	—1⅛
IndMich 8⅝s75	3	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+¼
IndMich 8s74	57	98½	98	98½	—½
IndsINI 8½s96	17	99½	99	99½	
IndNatl 7.40s81	1	99½	99½	99½	
InlandSt 8⅜s95	5	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
InlandSt 6⅝s92	5	87	87	87	
InlandSt 4⅞s87	23	70¾	70⅜	70⅜	—⅜
InlandSt 3½s81	66	72	70	72	—6⅛
IntHarv 8⅝s95	12	102	102	102	+1
IntHarv 6⅛s98	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	—⅜
IntHar 4.80s91	29	72¼	70½	70½	—2¼
IntHarv 4⅝s88	25	71⅛	71	71⅛	—⅜
IntHarC 8⅝s75	94	100½	99½	100	—⅜
IntHarC 8⅝s91	33	101	99½	100	
IntHarCr 7s77	43	95⅞	94	95⅞	—½
IntHarC 4½s81	3	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s79	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅜
IntMin cv4s91	516	72¼	68⅞	71	+2
Int Pap 8.85s95	3	106	106	106	—2
IntPap cv4½s96	156	83	82½	82½	—½
IntSilv cv5s93	26	62⅝	61⅛	61⅛	
IntTT 8.90s95	3	104	104	104	—1⅞
IntTT 8.30s75	40	99	98¼	98¼	—1¼
InterStr cv4s92	37	27	26	26	—1
IscoH cv5½s89	4	60⅞	60½	60½	—1½
ITT Bks 9⅝s95	3	106½	106½	106½	—1½
ITT Thp 8.10s	5	91¼	91¼	91¼	—6⅛
JimW cv5⅜s91	79	70½	68½	70	—1
JoneLau 9⅝s95	37	104	102⅞	102⅞	—1⅛
JoneLau 6⅝s94	83	75	70	70	—3½
KaneMil 9½s90	198	94½	93¾	93¾	
KanCSo 3¼s84	22	61¾	61¾	61¾	—3¼
Kennecot 7⅞s	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
KentPw 7⅛s88	2	96	95⅞	96	—1
KimbCl 5⅞s91	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	
KimbCl 5⅞s92	25	80¼	80¼	80¼	—5⅞
KLM cv5¼s88	25	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+½
Kroger 9s95	44	101⅞	100	100½	
Kroger 8⅞s75	45	101	100	100	—1
viLSMS 3½s97f	5	23½	23½	23½	+4½
viLSM 3½s97r	10	18	18	18	
viLVHT 5s84f	1	23½	23½	23½	—1
viLehVa 4½s74f	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	+2¼
viLhV 4½s803f	1	5	5	5	+¼
LibMcN cv5s89	26	62½	60⅞	62	+2
LiggMyer 6s92	13	75	73¼	73¼	—2¼
Litton 8⅞s76	106	95⅞	92	92	—3⅛
Litton cv3½s87	57	50	49	50	—½
Lockhd 4½s76	12	84	83	83	—2
Lockh cv4¼s92	190	38½	37¼	38	
Loews 6⅞s93	380	72¼	70½	71¼	+1¼
LomN cv5½91	72	77⅝	74⅞	75⅞	—2¼
Lone SG 9⅞s95	42	108	106⅜	106½	—1½
LonSln cv5½s93	45	73	72⅝	73	+1
LongILt 8½s75	50	101½	100¾	100¾	—1½
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	5	63	63	63	—3⅛
LouGE 9¼s2000	21	112¼	109½	109½	—2¾
Lo N 3⅞s2003F	3	43½	43¼	43¼	—3
LouN 2⅞s2003	11	38	38	38	
LTV Cp 5⅞s76	14	87⅛	87	87	
LTV Cp 5s88	523	45½	44¼	44¼	—⅜
LykY 7½s94old	896	67½	62	62	—6
Lyk 7½s94new	245	67⅛	61	61⅛	—5⅞
MackF 9⅞s91	75	102¼	100	100	
MackF 9⅝s90	62	100⅝	100	100	—1½
MackF 8⅞s77	10	97½	97⅛	97½	—1½
MackT 5⅞s81	28	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
Macke cv4⅞s92	10	61	60	60	—1⅛
MacyCr 4⅞s81	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	—8⅛
Macy cv5s92	62	84	83	83	—3
MaineC 5⅛s78	24	62	62	62	+1⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	16	102½	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
MeYnkP 8½s	15	94½	93½	93½	—6½
MAPCO 11s75	57	103	102½	102½	—½
Marcor 6⅛s88	95	80¼	78	79	—1½
Marcor cv5s96	194	73	70	71	—1
MartM cv6s94	68	76⅞	74	74	—2⅞
MarMAl 9⅝s96	5	101	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
MdCup 5.80s92	5	80	80	80	—1⅛
MdCup cv5⅛s84	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
MassEl 8⅛s75	10	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+1⅛
MassM cv6⅛s91	191	74⅞	74	74½	—1½
MayDSt 3⅛s80	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	—2⅞
MayDSCr 9s89	58	102	100	101⅞	+⅞
MayDCr 8⅞s76	92	100½	100	100	—¼
MaySReal 5s77	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
McCror 10⅛s85	21	100	99	99	—1
McCror 7⅞s97	95	69⅞	69	69⅞	
McCror 7½s94	121	69½	68	69	
McCro 7½s94n	3	70½	70⅜	70⅜	+1⅜
McCro cv6¼s92	2	78	78	78	
McCror 5½s76	8	87	86½	86½	—½
McCrory 5s81	20	68	66⅛	66⅛	—1½
McDer cv4½s97	438	105⅝	103	103	
McDD cv4⅛s91	52	81⅛	79⅞	79⅞	—1⅛
McGHl cv3⅞s92	60	62½	62	62	+½
Medus cv5¼s88	130	75	74	74½	+¼
MelvS cv4⅞s96	55	90	89½	90	+½
MGM 9s92	8	92	92	92	
MGM cv5s93	114	59	58½	58½	—⅜
MetEdis 2⅞s74	10	93	93	93	—1
MichB 7⅝s2011	15	98½	97	97½	+2½
MichBT 6⅞s78	10	92	92	92	—2½
MilesLab 6⅜s92	18	89	89	89	
MilLab cv5¼s94	6	88⅛	86	86	—1
MplsStL 6s85	10	69	69	69	
MSPSSM 4s91f	2	47	47	47	+1
MissRiv 9¼s90	10	105	105	105	—2
MKT inc5½s33f	41	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
MoKanT 4s90	20	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	87	49½	48½	49½	+1¼
MoP 4¼s2020f	94	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
MoP 4¼s2030f	15	47¾	47	47	—¾
MoPac 4¼s90	28	59	57½	57½	—1½
MoPa 4¼s2005	41	50	49	49	—1½
MobilOil 7⅜s	10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+⅛
MohkD cv5¼s94	35	39	38½	39	+2
viMohkM 4s91f	20	25½	25½	25½	—2
Mongrm 10½s	188	101	100	100	—1
Monon 6s2007F	9	60⅞	60	60	—1
Monsanto 9⅞s	39	104½	102	102	—1
MontPw 8⅜s74	15	99½	98	99⅛	+⅛
MontWd 4⅞s70	20	72	72	72	—1½
MtWdCr 9¼s90	55	102¼	101	102¼	—1¼
MtWdCr 9s89	60	102½	102	102	—1
MtWdCr 7⅞s88	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	—2⅛
MtWdCr 6⅞s87	15	79	79	79	—7¼
MtWdCr 5⅝s81	12	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+⅛
MtWdCr 4½s80	9	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
MtWdCr 4⅞s81	7	77¼	77	77	—1
MonyM cv7s90	48	100⅞	98	98½	—2
viMoE 3½s2000f	56	12	11½	12	+1½
MtrNor 8⅞s75	5	105½	105½	105½	
MtSITT 9s2010	129	105¼	102	105¼	+⅛
MtSITT 7⅞s13	518	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	
MtSITT 7⅛s	61	91⅞	88¼	88⅛	—2½
MSL cv4½s84	34	73½	72	73½	+2½
NashCSL 3s86	10	55½	55½	55½	+½
NatCan cv5s93	8	70	70	70	—1
NCashR cv6s95	442	85½	82¼	83¼	—1½
Nat Cash 5.60s	3	75½	75½	75½	
NatCash 4⅞s87	5	67	67	67	—1⅛
NCtyL cv6½91	13	71	69⅞	69⅞	—1
NDist cv4½92	31	66¼	66	66	—1½
NFuelG 8⅜s75	1	100	100	100	
NHom cv4½s96	30	41	40	41	+1
Natind cv5½s88	30	53½	50	53½	+1½
NatLead 4⅞s88	41	71	71	71	
Nat Steel 8s95	20	97	97	97	—3
NatSteel 3⅛s82	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—⅛
Nat Tea 5s77	8	87	87	87	—2⅛
NCNB 8.40s95	1	103½	103½	103½	
NEnMLf 7⅞s97	10	90	90	90	—7
NEngTT 8⅞s	173	102½	101	101¼	+⅜
NEngTel 6.20s	231	99¼	98	98	—1
NEngTT 6⅞s79	25	92	91	91	+⅜
Newhall cv6s95	178	71	69	69⅝	
NJBell 9.35s	173	109¼	106	108	+⅜
NJBell 7⅛s11	20	90	88¼	90	
viNYCen 6s80f	13	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
viNYC 5s2013f	13	7½	6½	6½	—1
viNYC 4½s2013f	86	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
viNYCen 4s98f	78	6	5½	5½	—⅛
viNYCH 3⅝s97f	8	25¼	25¼	25¼	
viNYCH 3⅝s97r	10	25½	24½	24½	
viNYMC 3⅝s98f	16	14	13⅛	14	
NYHar 4⅜s43Bf	7	49	49	49	
viNYLW 4½s73f	33	14	12	12½	—1⅞
viNYLW 4s73f	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
viNYNH 4½s22f	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
viNYNH 4s07f	22	8⅛	7½	7½	—1½
NYSEG 8⅛s75	45	100¼	99¼	99¼	—1¼
NYTel 9⅛s2010	229	108	105⅛	106	—2
NYTel 8s2008	107	97¼	97	97	—⅛
NYTel 7⅝s2006	48	95⅝	92½	92½	—2½
NYTel 7⅞s2011	67	90	88⅞	89⅞	—⅜
NYTel 4⅞s91	5	66	63¼	66	—1½
NYTel 3⅞s96	23	55	55	55	
NYTel 3⅛s78	1	80	80	80	—½
NiagMP 2⅞s80	12	72	71⅞	72	—1½
NiagMP 2⅞s80	3	72	72	72	—2½
NorfkWn 4s96	3	57¼	57⅛	57¼	—3¼
NorlinInd 9s88	15	95	90	93	+3
NoAmtg 5⅛s79	1	83	83	83	—⅜
NorAPh cv4s92	39	61½	60¼	60¼	—2⅛
NorIllG 8½s2000	23	102	101½	101½	—½
NorlnPS 8⅞s75	2	101	101	101	—⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	67	105	104	104½	+⅜
NorNG 8⅛s74	35	100	98	99	—⅛
NorNatG 8s91	5	99½	99½	99½	+1⅛
NorNG 7⅝s92	10	91½	91½	91½	—3¼
NorNG 5⅛s79	4	87	87	87	
NorNG 4⅛s84	2	77	77	77	
NorPac 4s97	12	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+⅛
NorPac 3s2047	68	36	35½	35½	—1½
NoPac 3s2047r	4	37	36	37	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	34	100⅝	100	100	—⅛
NorStaP 4⅝s93	5	63	63	63	
NorStaP 3⅛s84	5	64½	64½	64½	+½
NorStaP 2⅝s75	2	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1
Northp cv4⅞s87	40	65	64¼	64¼	—3¼
Nwstind 7½s94	69	82½	80	82⅜	+1⅜
NwnBell 7⅞s	30	97	94⅝	95	—2⅛
Nw Bl 7⅝s2005	17	93	90¼	90¼	—4⅛
Norton Co 9s95	10	106	105	105	—1½
NortSim 6s98	1	60	60	60	—13⅛
Oakind cv4⅞s87	29	58⅛	55	55	—3
OccidP cv7½s96	429	83½	81¼	83¼	+1⅞
Ogden cv5s93	30	62½	61	62¼	—½
OhBellT 6⅝s78	54	93⅛	92	92½	—3⅛
OhioEdis 3s74	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1
OhioPw 7⅛s76	20	96	95	95	—2
OhioPw 6⅝s79	50	89	89	89	—6
Oneida cv5½s88	35	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—⅛
OlisEl cv6½s95	91	100⅛	99½	99½	—½
OwenIl cv4½s92	40	72	71⅛	72	—½
PacGE 8⅞s02	159	105⅝	102⅛	103⅛	+1½
PacGE 7⅝s05	24	96	94⅞	96	
PacGE 7½s04	43	90	89⅛	90	+2
PacGE 7½s03	31	93¾	89	89	—4⅛
PacGE 8s03	150	99¼	95	98	—1¼
PacG&E 5s89	56	71	69	69⅝	—2⅛
PacG&E 5s91	29	71	65½	67⅛	—3⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s92	5	67⅛	61¾	61¾	—6⅛
PacGE 4⅝s86	6	72	72	72	—1
PacGE 4⅞s90	10	66½	66½	66½	—2⅛
PacGE 4⅝s93	2	67½	67⅞	67⅞	—⅛
PGE 4⅛s96 JJ	21	62¼	62¾	62¾	—3⅛
PacGE 4⅝s94	30	62½	60	60	—4
PacGE 3⅛s78	7	81	80⅛	80⅛	
PacGE 3 s82	12	71¼	69	69	—1¼
Pac G&E 3s74	26	95⅛	95 1-32	95⅛	+⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	5	82	82	82	
Pac G&E 3s79	45	76	74½	74½	—1½
PacNwTel 8⅝s	71	102⅝	100⅝	102	+1⅞
Pac SwA 6s87	2	72½	72⅛	72⅛	—⅞
PacT&T 9⅛s	382	105	103	105	+⅜
PacT&T 8⅞s	337	103	100⅝	103	+1
PacT&T 8.65s	285	102½	100⅝	102	+½
Pac T&T 7.80s	59	96¼	93	96⅛	+2¼
PacT&T 7⅜s09	85	93⅛	93	93	
PacT&T 7¼s80	189	95⅛	94	95⅛	+⅜
PacT&T 6⅞s79	15	92¼	92⅛	92⅛	—3½
PacT&T 4⅞s88	8	69	69	69	
PacT&T 3⅝s91	2	60	60	60	
PacT&T 3⅛s81	1	73½	73½	73½	+⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s78	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	
PacT&T 3⅝s83	5	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+⅜
PacT&T 3⅛s87	3	59½	59½	59½	+⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s86	5	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	—1½
PAA 11⅛s86	332	101	100⅝	100½	
PAA 11⅛s86	227	100⅝	99½	100	
PAA cv7½s98	324	83⅛	78	78	—5
PAAcv 5½s89	647	45⅞	43	43	—1½
PAAcv 4⅞s79	6	110	109½	109½	—5½
PAAcv 4⅞s84	84	64	60	60	—4½
PAAcv 4½s86	397	42	39¼	40	—2
Paperct cv5⅞s94	33	68⅛	68	68	—1⅞
viPennC 6½s93f	x6	59	59	59	+6¼
PennDx cv5s82	151	78	77	77½	—½
PennyF 7.s91	10	96½	96½	96½	—1
Penney 5⅞s87	7	76	74	74	—3
Pennev 4¼s84	9	70	70	70	—2¼
PennCo cv9s94	26	89	88	88½	—½
Pen PwLt 3s75	50	90	89	89	—1½
viPaRR 4⅞s81f	29	13½	12⅛	13¼	+1⅛
viPa RR 4⅞s81f	50	13	12½	13	+½
Pennzoil 8⅛s76	78	98⅛	97½	98¼	+⅜
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	29	89½	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	55	87½	86½	86½	—1
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	41	78¼	77	77	—1⅞
Peoria E 4s90f	10	37½	37¼	37¼	+¼
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	84	142½	140½	141	—1½
Pfizer cv4s97	226	117	114	114⅝	—2½
Phelps D 8.10s	20	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅝
PhelpsD 7⅛s78	8	98½	98½	98½	
Phila El 9s95	95	104⅛	102	104⅞	—¼
Phila El 8⅞s76	25	102	101½	102	+⅜
Phila El 8⅛s96	127	100	94	99½	—⅜
Phila El 8s75	65	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛
Phila El 4⅝s93	6	85½	85	85	+½
Phila El 6⅝s97	32	77¼	76½	76½	+½
Phila El 5s89	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—½
Phila El 4⅝s87	1	66	66	66	—2⅛
Phila El 4⅝s94	2	62½	62½	62½	—1¼
Phila El 3⅝s88	4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
Phila El 3⅛s82	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1
Phila El 2⅞s74	1	94	94	94	+⅜
Phila El 2⅞s81	4	71	71	71	+½
PhilMor cv6s94	1	444	444	444	—7½
Philip In 10s77	75	100½	100	100	
PhilP 7⅝s2001	30	94	93	94	+1⅛
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	16	88¼	87½	87½	—1½
PionNG 9⅛s75	40	101	100¼	101	
PCC&SL 5s75f	10	16	16	16	—1⅛
Pittston cv4s97	123	55½	54	54½	—½
PaEl 9⅛s2005	28	107⅛	106	106	—1½
PPG Ind 9s95	5	107	107	107	—1
ProcG 7s2002	49	92½	92	92½	+1⅛
PubSvCol 8⅛s	15	102	102	102	
PubSEG 9s95	24	104⅛	103	103	—1⅛
PubSEG 8s2037	2	104½	104½	104½	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	33	87	85½	85½	—1½
PubSEG 3⅛s75	15	89⅛	89	89	—⅛
PubSvIn 8¼s74	10	99½	99⅛	99⅛	—27-32
Pullman 5⅝s97	10	77	77	77	—5
Pullm Tr 10s85	2	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	—1
Purex cv4⅞s94	87	71⅛	70½	70½	—1⅛
QuakOat 7.70s	8	98½	98½	98½	
Quak St O 9s95	10	103½	103	103	—½
RCA 9⅛s90	35	109⅛	108	108	—1⅛
RCA 9s75	182	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	—⅛
RCA cv 4½s92	118	70⅛	68	69	—1
Ramad cv6s95	6	138	135	135	—4
Ramad cv5s96	135	73	69½	69½	—2
RapAm 7½s85	69	74⅛	73	74	+1½
RapAm 9 7s94	168	62⅞	61½	62	
RapAm 7 7s94	60	62½	61⅛	61⅛	—⅛
RapidAm 6s88	280	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
Ray M 10⅞s	39	103	101	101⅛	—1
viReadg 3⅛s95f	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+1
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	112	109	103	107⅛	+5⅛
Reeves cv4s91	15	74	73½	74	
Rep Stl 8.90s95	6	103	100½	100½	—2½
Rep Stl 4⅞s85	5	76	76	76	+⅛
Rever cv5⅞s92	30	60	55	60	+2⅛
RevM cv4⅞s91	66	58½	57	58	—½
Rev Tob 8⅞s	136	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	—⅞
Reyn Tob 7s89	22	88	87	87	—1½
RiegelT cv5s93	20	66	66	66	
RochT cv4⅞s94	50	100½	97½	93	—3
Rockln cv4½s91	32	68¼	67¼	68	—1⅛
Rockwel 8⅞s95	5	100	100	100	—3½
Rohr cv 5¼s86	77	75½	72	75	+3
RyderS 11½s90	40	114	110	110	—4
StLouSF 4s97	2	52½	52½	52½	—1⅛
StReg cv4⅞s97	72	96¼	94½	96½	+2
Sanders cv5s92	68	51½	49½	51	
SaFein cv4⅝s96	264	85½	82	82	—3½
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	58	101½	101	101½	+½
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	5	81¼	81¼	81¼	
SCM cv 5½s88	85	69	67	67	—1
ScottP 8⅞s2000	4	106	106	106	
Scovill 4⅞s83	7	85½	85½	85½	
Searrn 7½s78	10	94	94	94	
Sears R 8⅝s95	9	107⅛	106	107	+1
Sears R 8⅛s76	264	101	100	100	—1
Sears R 6⅜s93	60	86	83⅜	83⅜	—2⅛
Sears R 4⅞s83	110	80⅛	78⅞	79⅝	+⅜
SearsR Ac 5s82	47	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	—⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s77	74	86⅝	86	86	—1⅛
SeatrnL cv6s94	109	30½	29	30	+½
ShellO 8⅛s2000	7	104⅜	103	103	—1⅛
ShellO 7⅛s2002	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	+⅜
ShellOil 5.30s92	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	—⅛
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	22	75⅛	73½	73½	—3⅛
SherW cv6⅛s95	43	92	91	92	+1
Signal 8.85s94	51	100	98	98½	—1⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	43	138⅞	131⅞	136	+4½
Singer 8⅝s76	20	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝	—⅛
SkellyO 8.15s76	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	13	70¼	69	69	—1
Smith AO 10⅛	10	108⅛	108	108	—2⅛
Socony 4⅝s93	21	66	64	64	—1
Socony 2⅝s76	32	86	85⅛	85⅛	—1
Sol B cv4½s92	25	72½	72	72	—2
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	85	101	99	99	—1
SoCenBl 7⅛s07	33	88½	88⅛	88⅛	—7
SoCenBl 7⅞s12	21	92½	90	90	—2
SoesBK cv4⅞s97	27	96⅛	96	96	—1⅛
SoBell TT 9.05s	545	105⅞	104⅛	105⅛	—⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s13	84	94	92⅞	93⅞	—⅜
SoBellTel 7.60s	15	96	91	96	+⅛
SoBell 7⅝s2010	5	92½	92½	92½	+1⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	13	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+⅛
SoBellT 6⅞s79	29	92	90⅞	92	
SoBell TT 3s79	16	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
So BellT 2⅞s85	6	61	60	61	+⅜
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	99	73⅞	72	72½	—1½
SoCalGas 8.85s	5	104	104	104	
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	30	107	104⅛	104⅛	—2⅛
SoIndRy 2⅞s94	18	33	33	33	—3
SoNGas 9⅛s76	15	102	102	102	+⅛
SoNGas 7.70s91	13	93½	92	92	—1⅛
SoNGas 6⅞s79	25	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
SoNEngT 8⅛s	37	99⅛	98	98	—⅝
SoPac 4½s81	53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—⅛
S PacOr 4½s77	22	86	86	86	—⅝
SouthRy 5s94	5	68	68	68	
SouthRy 4⅝s88	10	69	69	69	—1
SoRyMem 5s96	1	67	67	67	+3⅞
Sw BelTel 8⅞s	226	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	—⅜
SwBellT 7⅝s	10	95	93⅛	95	
SwBellT 7⅞s12	21	90	90	90	—4
SwBellT 7s78	36	98⅛	97	98⅛	+1⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	79	85	85	85	—⅛
SwBellT 2⅞s85	16	61⅛	61	61	
Spiegel 5⅛s83	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1⅛
SpiegelInc 5s87	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅛
Sprag cv4⅞s92	133	56	55⅜	55⅜	—1
StaleyM 8⅛s85	5	95	95	95	
StdOilCal 7s96	714	90⅛	88⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
St O Cal 8⅞s92	22	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—2
St O Cal 4⅝s83	40	76	75	76	—1⅛
Std OIInd 6s91	17	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+⅛
Std OIInd 6s98	35	80	78	78	—3⅛
StOIInd cv5s96	271	119	117	117⅛	—⅛
StdO In 4⅞s83	30	76⅛	76	76	—⅛
StdO In 3⅛s82	3	69¼	69¼	69¼	+⅛
StdO NJ 2⅝s76	101	95	94⅛	95	+1½
StOOh 8⅞s2000	6	102	101⅛	101⅛	—½
Std Packg 6s90	20	54⅛	54	54	—1
StPkg cv5½s90	45	52	50¼	52	
StPrud cv6½s90	52	78	77	77	+⅞
Standex cv5s87	1	100	100	100	
Stauff cv4½s91	74	87⅛	86⅛	86⅞	—⅛
Steven cv4s90	4	63	63	63	
Storer cv4½s86	9	65⅛	65	65	—⅛
SpavSh cv5s92	72	40⅛	39	40	
Sun Oil 7⅞s76	9	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
Sundst cv5s93	22	59½	57⅛	57⅛	—1
Sunray 4⅞s87	10	70½	70⅛	70⅛	—½
SunsM cv5¼s89	155	108	94⅛	95	—5⅞
SupOil 3⅞s81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SurvyF cv5s84	102	101⅛	100⅛	101	+⅛
SofroMtg 6⅞s82	47	78⅛	74½	74⅛	—1
Sybron 7⅛s94	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
Sybron cv4⅞s87	24	73⅞	72	72	—1⅛
Talcott 9⅞s76	25	100	98⅞	100	+⅛
Talcott 5⅞s79	14	80⅛	79½	79½	—1
Talcott 5¼s88	7	82½	82½	82½	
Talcott 5s79	12	80	80	80	
TalcoIN cv6s94	40	62⅛	62	62	
Tappn cv5⅛s94	13	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅛
Teledyne 7s99	47	78⅛	73⅛	76	+1
Teledy cv3⅞s92	49	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	—⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	105	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1⅛
Tennec 10⅛s78	107	105	102⅞	105	
Tenneco 8⅜s75	110	99⅞	99	99⅞	+⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s91	25	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	+⅛
Tenneco 7s93	50	84	83⅛	83⅛	
Tennco cv6⅛s92	255	90	87⅛	87⅛	—⅜
Tenneco 6s79	22	86⅛	85⅛	86	—1
TennV Au 9⅛s	614	107⅞	105⅞	106	—⅛
TennV Au 8⅝s	176	103	101	102	+⅛
TennV Au 8s74	186	99½	99	99⅞	
TVA 7⅝s98C	42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
TVA 7.40s97D	387	91⅛	90	91	+⅛
TVA .740s97Dr	15	91	90	91	
TVA 7.35s97B	277	91⅛	89	91⅛	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	20	90	90	90	
TVA 7.35s97C	346	91⅛	89⅛	91⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	10	92	91⅛	92	
TVA 7.35s98A	14	91	91	91	—1
TVA 7.35s98B	56	91⅛	89⅛	91⅛	—⅛
TennVaAu 7⅛s	24	98⅛	98	98	—⅛
TennVaAu 7s97	475	88⅛	85	87⅛	—1
Tesoro cv5½s89	80	91⅛	88	88⅛	—2⅛
Texaco 7⅛s2001	58	99	97⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
Texaco 5⅝s97	21	77½	75	75	—1⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	29	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
TexInd 7s92	15	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝	—⅛
Tex NO 3⅝s90	8	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—1
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	5	64	63	63	—2
Textr cv4s	38	49⅛	48	48	—⅛
Textron 8.40s75	33	100	99	99½	—½
ThomPd 4⅝s82	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—⅛
TideM cv5⅛s91	50	103	101	101	—1
ToledoE 9s2000	43	105½	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
ToledoE 7⅛s02	10	87	87	87	—10⅛
Trane cv4s92	26	75	74⅛	74⅛	—⅛
TWA 11s86	184	108⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—3⅛
TWA 10s85	101	103	102	102	—⅛
TWA 6⅛s78f	207	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—1⅛
TWA cv5s94	144	65⅛	61	61	—3
TWA cv4s92	224	48⅛	45	45	—4
TranFin 7⅛s91	7	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—½
Travler 8.70s95	55	104	103	103⅛	+⅛
TriSoMt cv7s92	19	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
TRWInc 8⅝s75	8	99⅛	99½	99⅛	+⅛
TucsonGs 8⅛s	8	101	101	101	—⅛
TylerCp cv5s93	149	67⅛	64⅛	65	—3
UGI Cp 8⅞s75	88	99½	98⅛	99	—1
UnionBk 7.35s	5	90⅛	88	88	—2⅛
UnCarb 5.30s97	32	71⅛	70	71⅛	—1⅛
UnCorp cv7s89	80	89	85	85	+1⅛
UnCorp cv6s88	23	69	68	69	+2
UnElMo 3⅝s82	5	68	68	68	—2⅛
UnElMo 2⅝s75	4	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	26	101	100	100	
Un OCal 6⅛s98	19	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
UnOCal 4⅞s86	14	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	120	106	104⅛	104⅛	—1⅛

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		7⅛	7½	+⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	28	11½	12	
ABkrLfFla .20b	29	20	21	+½
AmFamily Lfe	53	13½	14	
AmFidelLfe .08b	8	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
AmFndrsLf .10b		11	11⅝	
Am Guarnty Fin	242	4⅞	5⅛	
AmHeritagLf .26	3	19	19⅛	—⅛
AmIncome Life		10½	11½	—½
AmIntlGrp .26	52	77⅛	78⅛	—1
AmIntlReln .15h	260	66	67½	
AmIntGrp pf 2	1	232	237	—3
AmInvstLfe .15r		2⅛	3	
AmNatlFinl .38	4	7⅝	8⅛	
AmPioneer Cp		4½	5	
Am Reinsur 1.08	33	34½	35	—3⅛
Am Reserve .20	15	17	17⅛	—½
AmStatesLf .05e	26	13½	14	
AmUndrwritr .22	2	13⅛	14⅛	
AssocMadis .05r	10	4⅛	5	
BMA Corp .45e	251	21⅛	22⅛	
BnkrsSecLf .20	21	8⅛	9⅛	
BeneficNat Co	8	3⅝	4	
BenefStdA .40	7	7	7½	
BenefStdB .40	7	7	7½	
CalifWnSta .48a	4	15	16	—⅛
CaroCasual .10e		2⅝	3⅛	
CentenniCp .20e	8	47½	49	
ChaseNat Life		7	8	
ChesapkeLf A		6½	7⅛	
ChesapkeLf B		5⅝	6⅛	
Chubb Corp 1.12	162	47⅛	48⅛	—⅛
CitadelLife Ins	3	8⅞	9⅛	—⅛
CoastalSta Cp	24	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
College Univ		13⅛	14⅛	
ColonLf&Ac .70	13	34½	36	—1⅛
Columbia Natl		3⅝	3⅞	
Combine Ins .40e	351	12⅝	12⅝	—½
ConnGenIns .72	610	49¼	49⅞	—⅜
ContAm Lfe .84		14⅛	15⅛	
CottonState Lfe	3	7⅛	7⅞	
CriterionIns .24b	6	62½	64½	—⅛
CriterionIns wt	2	17	18	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	102	25	25½	—⅛
CrumFor pf2.40		80	84	
DurhamLife .64	2	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
ERC Corp .52	15	39½	41	—½
EldoradoGen s	5	4	4⅝	
EmpFirMar .10e	2	6⅛	6⅞	
Empire Gen	41	3	3⅝	—⅛
EmployrCas .80a	z35	29	31	
EquitLfelowa .30	2	19⅝	20½	—⅛
EquitLfWash .36		21	22	
Excelsior NY .54	5	13⅝	14⅛	
Family Life	7	10⅛	11⅛	
FarmNewWL .12	16	58	60	—2
Farmers Grp .76	68	53	54	—½
FidelCpVa .20	25	5⅞	6½	—⅛
FidelUnLfe .40e	31	20⅛	21⅛	
FstAmFin .28		14½	15⅛	
FstColonyLfe .24	2	7½	7⅞	
FstExecutive Cp	2	11⅛	12⅛	
FstFederLf .32a	270	10⅛	13⅛	
FstMtg NoCaro	29	18⅛	19⅛	—½
First United Inc		2½	2⅞	
FoundatnFinl Cp	99	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
Founders Finl	10	2⅛	3	
Franklin Lfe .60	186	23⅛	23½	—⅜
GL Enterprises	23	1⅞	2⅛	
Gen Reinsur .40	24	214	218	—7
GeoWashCp .12	z90	10⅛	11⅛	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	80	13⅝	14⅛	—1⅛
GovtEmpIns .80	570	39⅛	39⅞	—3½
GovtEmplyIn wt	71	25⅛	26	—2⅛
GovtEmpLfe .24	z11	64	64½	
GtCmwlth Lf	1	4⅛	5⅛	
GtEastn Mgmt		2	2½	
Gt Equity Finl	5	15½	16⅛	
Gt Southn Cp .40	5	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
Guaranty Nat	10	4½	5⅛	
Hamilton Intl	22	2	2½	—⅛
Hamilin Nat .10e		3⅛	3⅝	
HanoverIns .50	16	13⅛	14⅛	
HarttStmBlr 1.56	3	39½	40	—½
HomeBenef .84	3	33	34	
HomeSecurLf .50		18⅛	20⅛	+⅛
HoraceMan .20e	2	10½	11	—⅛
IndepLibty Lfe	2	5⅛	5⅞	—⅛
IndepLfeAcc .88	15	23½	24⅛	—⅛
IndianaGrp .34	5	18⅛	18⅞	
Intercntl Finl	4	3⅞	4⅛	—½
Interfincl .20	28	8⅛	9⅛	—½
Intl Holding	15	4	4⅛	
InterstateCp .20	140	17⅝	17⅞	
InvHeritKy .07e		6⅛	6⅞	
Inv Ins Co Am		2⅛	3⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	1	25½	26½	
KansCityLfe 2		62	64	
Kemperco Co .60	38	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
KyCentLfe .18	65	6⅛	6⅞	—⅛
LamarLfe Cp		15½	17	
LibertyNat Lfe	97	31½	32	—⅛
Life Am Bost s		2⅛	2⅝	
LifeInsGa .40	16	16½	17⅛	—⅛
LifeInv Inc	53	16⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
Lifesurance Cp	5	2⅛	2⅝	
LincIncLf .40a		7⅛	8	
La Sou Life	10	5½	5⅞	+⅛
LoyalAm LfeIns	27	7	7⅛	+⅛
Manch LfeCas	69	3⅛	4	
Manhatt Lfe .32a	z37	5⅛	6	—⅛
MassGen Lfe	10	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
McMillenCp .08e	z50	15	17	
MidwNat Ohio	z26	9	9⅝	
MidwstUnLf .49r	5	14⅛	14⅝	
Modrn Am Life	5	3⅝	4⅛	—⅛
ModrnSecL .10e		2⅛	2½	
MonarchCap .65a	290	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
Monumntl Corp	87	28	29	
MutClAmIns .14	73	6½	7	—⅛
Mut SavLfe .30e		8⅝	9⅛	—⅛
NN Corp 1	6	26⅝	27⅛	
NatLife Fla	10	3	3⅛	+⅛
NatOldLine .20	3	6⅛	6⅝	
NatResLf .34		9	9⅝	
NatSecurIns s		5½	5⅝	
NatWestn Lf	22	4⅛	4⅞	
Nationwide A .55	41	13	13⅛	—⅛
NationwideLf .50	z28	25⅝	26⅛	
North Cent		4⅝	5⅛	
NoreastnIns .72	1	22⅛	24⅛	+⅛
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2⅞	
NrwstNatglfe .38	17	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
Occidental Lfe	z10	3⅝	3⅞	
Oh Casualty 1.04	57	40½	41	—⅛
OldRepint .70	5	24	24⅝	—⅛
PacStd Life	5	2⅝	2⅞	
PeerlessIns .48	16	11	11⅛	
Penn Life	216	4	4⅛	—⅛
Penn Life wt	36	⅛	⅝	—⅛
PeopleProB .05h	1	6⅛	7⅛	
PhilaLife .44b	43	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
PimlMan .14	3	8⅛	9	
PreferdRisk .12e	5	19	20	
Pres Life		4⅝	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .44	3	15	15⅛	+⅛
ProvidLfeND .24	10	9⅛	10⅛	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	2	69	72	—⅛
Reliable Lfe .66		17	17⅛	
RepNatLfe .25	34	8⅛	8⅞	—⅛
Safeco .90	71	44½	45	—½
StPaulCos .72	35	35⅛	36⅛	—½
SecurAmLfe .05e		5⅝	6	—⅛
SecurConn Lfe		17⅛	17⅞	
SecLfe&Acc .32	z1	9½	10	
Secur Life Ga		19⅝	21	
So Caro Ins .36	43	19½	20⅛	+⅛
SouUnAle .15r		4½	4⅞	
SouthldFin .50	28	36⅛	36⅞	—⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .80	11	40⅛	40⅝	
SovereignCp .05h	5	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
StdLifeIns .20b		7⅛	7⅝	
StdSec Lfe	215	6	6⅛	
Stalesm Gr .15r	5	5⅝	6⅛	
SuretyFinl .05e		3⅝	4⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e	70	4⅝	5⅛	
Time Hodl .05e		21⅛	22⅛	—⅛
Transport Life	12	3⅝	4	—⅛
Unac Intl	1	6	7	
Unicoa	2	18⅛	19⅛	—⅛
Unicom Ins Grp	2	7⅝	8⅛	
UnitAmer Life		3	3⅝	
UnitBenfitLfe 2	z90	180	200	
UnitFireCas .45e	2	18⅛	20⅛	
UnitFireIns .40e	z5	8⅝	9½	
UnitFoundrs Lf		1⅛	1⅝	
UnitLibtyLf .38e		5⅝	6⅛	
UnitSav Life		2⅝	3	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	8	20⅛	21⅛	—⅛
Variable Annut	16	11	11⅝	+⅛
Vico Corp	12	4⅞	5⅛	
WashngtnNat .60	5	16⅛	17½	
WashNat pf2.50		32	34½	
WestnCasSur .56	152	23⅛	23⅞	—⅛
WestnStaLf .17b		7⅝	7⅞	
Windsor Life	2	5⅛	6	
Wisc Nat Life		16⅝	17⅛	
World Svc Life	18	14	14⅛	+½
Zenith Nat Ins	1	7	7½	
Zenith United	z99	3	3½	

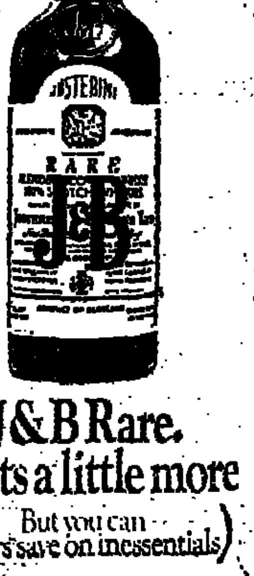
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New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Un Pac 8¾s85	7	105	105	106	
Un Pac 7.25s76	5	94½	94½	94½	—2½
Un Pac 2⅞s91	10	51	51	51	—1
Uniroy cv5½s96	42	72¼	71	72¼	—1⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	152	65	62	62	—3
UAirL cv4½s92	187	54	50½	51½	—2½
UAirc cv5⅝s71	62	68½	68	68	— ½
UAirc cv4⅛s88	23	89	84	89	+2⅛
UAirc cv4½s92	71	60	57	57½	—1½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	76	85¼	84¼	84¼	
UnBrnd 6¾s88	51	69½	66½	69½	+2
UBran cv5⅛s94	82	57½	56	56½	
UnGasP 8⅞s89	24	95	94	94	—1½
UnGasP 5⅞s80	9	84	83½	83½	—2½
UnGasP 5⅛s77	11	88½	88⅛	88⅛	—2
UnGasP 5⅛s78	8	83⅜	83	83	—1¾
UnGasP 5s78	3	85⅛	85½	85½	—1
UnAirch 9⅛s95	85	101¼	100	100	—1¼
UNucir cv5s88	40	61⅜	58	58	—3½
US Gyp 4⅞s91	3	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅛
USHm cv5½s96	21	61	60	61	— ⅛
USLeas 9⅛s74	163	100⅛	99⅞	100	
USNBOre 6⅞s	10	91½	91½	91½	—2½
US Plywd 8s96	13	100	98	98	—2
US Ply 4⅞s90	27	69⅜	69⅛	67¼	— ¾
US Rit cv5⅛s89	9	68	66⅜	68	+1½
USStl 7⅝s2001	16	95	95	95	
US Steel 4⅝s96	337	63¼	62¼	62¾	+ ½
USSteel 4⅛s86	75	76	76	76	+ ½
USSteel 4s83	20	75½	74	74	—2
UnRUt 9⅛s75	5	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅞
UnitUtl cv5s93	102	78⅞	77	77	—7½
UVInd cv5⅜93	98	70¼	68½	69	—1½
UVInd 5⅝s95	19	59⅜	58½	59¼	—1
Vanad cv4⅞76	22	87¼	87¼	87¼	
Vendo cv4½s80	5	75⅞	75	75	— ⅛
VerYHuc 9⅝s98	82	104½	102	104	—2
VaEIP cv3⅝s86	49	68¼	65½	67	—2¼
VaE Pw 3⅞s81	45	70	70	70	—2½
VirgRy inc6s08	13	75½	73	73	—2½
Wabash 4⅛s91	34	52⅝	50	50½	—2⅜
WallM cv6½s91	37	80	78	78	—2
WasEl 6⅞s86	7	78	77⅝	77⅝	—2⅛
Walgrn cv5½s91	65	76	75½	76	+ ¼
WallM cv6½s91	37	80	78	78	—2
WashG 8⅝s75	42	101	100	101	+1
WeanU cv5½s93	24	43¾	42	42½	—1⅛
Wean 5½s93n	48	43⅛	41⅞	41⅞	—2⅝
vIWShr 4s2361f	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1⅛
vIWShr 4s2361r	25	9⅝	8¾	8¾	
WnArL cv5¼s93	37	88	86	85	—4
WnElec 8⅝s95	41	102	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅞
Wn Md 5½s82	13	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅝
Wn Md 3½s79	5	70	70	70	
WU Cp cv5¼97	561	59¼	56	59¼	+ ½
WnUnT 7.90s97	10	90	90	90	
WnUnTel 6½s89	21	81¼	79½	79½	—1
WnUnTel 5¼s87	15	74	74	74	—1
WnUn Tel 5s92	33	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
WestgCre 8½s	21	98½	97½	98½	—1
WestgCre 7.20s	2	91	91	91	+1
WestgEl 8⅝s95	1	103½	103½	103½	
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	11	101	101	101	—4
Weyrhsr 8 s76	65	100	99½	99½	— ½
Weyerh 7.65s94	27	96½	96	96½	—2¼
WhlgSt cv3⅝s75	15	90	90	90	
Whirl 5⅝s86	7	81	75	75	—8⅛
WhitCn cv5½s92	65	70	69¼	69¼	—1⅜
WhitM cv5¼s93	5	61¼	61¼	61¼	
Whittkr 10s88	220	84¼	82⅛	83	
Whittkr 9⅝s93	30	79	79	79	—5
Whitkr cv4½s88	48	47⅛	45	45	—2⅛
Wickes cv5⅛s94	63	65½	63½	63½	—1½
WillRs cv5¼s89	122	72	68	68¼	—1¼
WillRs cv4½s92	14	63	63	63	—3
WmsCos 11s81	117	105	104	104	—1
Wms cv5.65s91	70	106½	103⅜	103⅞	—2½
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	50	50	50	
WisTel 7¼s2007	28	89	87½	87½	—1½
Witco cv4½s93	67	63½	60	63½	— ½
Woolwth 7⅝s96	30	92	88	92	—6½
Womet cv5½s94	25	73	72½	72½	—2¼
Wyly cv7¼s95	191	41½	39	39	—2½
Xerox cv6s75	578	178½	170½	170½	—7½
YngSh 10½s2000	73	107¾	105	105	—3
Zapata cv4⅝s88	55	60	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Zapat cv4⅝s88B	5	58½	58½	58½	—1½
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	7	59½	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅞
Zayre cv5¾s94	52	65¼	64⅞	65	—1
Zurn cv5⅝s94	4	77	76½	76½	— ½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Chile 3s93f	86	62¾	62	62	
CopnT fn5⅝s78	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Finland 6½s80	25	91	91	91	—2½
Germany 5s80	2	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
German fn5s80	6	80	80	80	
ItalC Con 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalPUt 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalRep fn3s77	1	98	98	98	
Mexico 8½s87	12	96	96	96	— ½
Mexico 8¼s97	32	97½	87	87	—5½
Mexico 6⅞s81	13	94½	94½	94½	— ⅞
Mexico 6½s79	5	92	92	92	
Mexico 6½s80	1	89	89	89	—1⅜
Norway 5¼s73					
Poland 8s50xf	29	43	41½	42	—1
Pol as4½s63xf	5	30	30	30	—1
Pol as4½s68f	7	30½	30	30	
Silesa4½s 58xf	105	32	30	30	—1
SoEurP 5½s82	5	86	86	86	

Over-the-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WestcoastPet Lt	54	6⅜	6	6	— ½
WstnCo No. Am	186	15⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
Westn Digital	341	15¼	12½	14¾	+2¼
Westn Gear	86	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
WstnMtgInv .81e	33	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
WnPublishg .60	111	17¼	15¾	15¾	—1⅜
WestmrdCoat .80	240	17	15¾	16⅞	— ⅛
WetterauFd .36r	35	19⅜	19	19	— ⅞
White Shield	239	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Whitney Fid Std	100	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
WienAirAlaska	178	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .21	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Willamette .50b	199	22¼	20⅝	21¾	+ ⅞
WilsonFrght .24	10	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Wilson HJ	278	18¾	17	18	+1
Winston NK	20	7⅛	7	7	
WinterJack .40	50	16	15	15	—1
WinterPkTel .28	627	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
WiscPowLt 1.44	156	19¼	19	19	— ¼
WiscRlEst .90	53	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
WolvPentrnix .44	26	8	8	8	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	70	17⅛	16	16	—1⅛
WorthingnInd .16	19	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Wright WE .15	86	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅜
Xomox Corp .06	81	10¾	9¾	10	+ ¼
YellFrgtSys .60	205	47	44¾	46½	+1¼
Ziegler Co .32	20	6¼	6	6	— ¼
ZenithAm Cp	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
ZionsUtahBn .76	41	25½	23½	23½	—2
Zwicker Elec	9	5¼	5	5¼	
Anglo Amer .21e	190	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
AngloA In 1.01e	431	39	34½	35⅜	—3¾
BlyvrzhiGM .39e	670	7⅜	6½	6⅝	—1⅛
Brilund Min Ltd	87	2¼	2	2	— ¼
BuffelsfntnG .18e	461	22⅛	17¼	17⅞	—4⅝
DeBeersMin .19e	199	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
Fist Spa .20e	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
FreeStGM 2.05e	510	20⅞	18½	18⅞	—1⅝
FujiPhotF .30r	456	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
GLC Graphic un	3	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	30	76	72¼	76	+3¼
HondaMot .54e	33	59½	57½	57½	—1
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
KansaiElP 1.45e	13	35½	35⅜	35⅜	
KirinBrew .26e	112	14¼	14	14	— ⅞
Kloof Gold .52e	818	13⅝	12¼	12⅜	—1¼
NissanMot .14r	61	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—1½
OverseasInns SA	25	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
PalaboraMn .82e	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Philips Gloeipn	274	19⅛	18	18	—1¼
PresB GM 1.2e6	353	20⅝	17⅝	18¼	—2⅜
PresSteynG .37e	709	21⅜	17⅛	18	—3½
RankOrgan .04h	4522	11⅜	10¾	10¾	—1
StHelenaG 1.08e	147	23⅝	21¾	22¼	—1
Telef deMex .78e	132	8¼	8¼	8¼	
TokioMarF .88b	5	172	171	171	—4½
TokyoShibEl .70	14	29¾	29	29⅜	— ½
ToyotaMot .22r	46	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
UnionCpLtd .14e	104	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅞
VaalReefEx .93e	818	26	22⅛	23	—3¼
WelkomGM .37e	671	5⅛	4⅜	4½	— ¾
WestDriefG 2.45e	243	38⅜	34¼	35⅛	—3¼
WnDepLv 1.05e	822	16⅜	14¾	15¼	—1½
WnHolding 2.85e	155	37⅛	34⅝	34¾	—2⅜
ZambianAm .51e	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 11, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	920.38	887.12	892.38	—16.49
20 Transp.	164.00	157.23	158.35	— 3.94
15 Utils	98.00	95.35	96.08	— 1.31
65 Comb	277.38	267.65	269.38	— 5.15
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	107.57	104.21	104.77	— 1.72

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

S. Africa 8⅝-82	104½	105½
Australia 8-85	104	105
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98	99
Centrest 8¾-85	106	107
CCA 6¾-76	101	102
CCA 6⅞-80	96½	97½
CCA 7-84	99	100
CCA 8-86	100½	101½
CECA 5¾-86	94	95
CFE 6½-86	93½	94½
CFE 7¼-78	100½	101½
CFE 8½-79	106	107
Communautes Urb. 8-88	101	102
Credit Nat. 8-86	101½	102¼
CUF 7-76	99½	100½
CUF 6¾-77	98½	100½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	98½	99½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-88	101	102
Escom 7-78	102	103
Escom 8½-86	100	101
Escom 9½-80	103½	103½
Fomento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 5⅞-84	93½	94½
Imatran 6-78	96	97
Manitoba 7-89	99½	100¼
Manitoba 9⅝-82	106	107
Nancy 8-86	102¼	103¼
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	101½	102½
North Scot. 8-84	102	103
Rederneo 6-80	94½	95½
Reed 6⅞-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6¾-76	99	100
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-86	101½	102½
SNCF 7¼-86	101	102
Watney 7-84	100	101
Bass 7-81	94	95
New Zealand 7-87	96¼	
Ontario Hydro 6¾-87	93½	
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	98¼	
Quebec 6½-87	90	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	86¼	
Saab 7¼-86	99.65	
Tenneco 7¾-86	99¼	
Worldbank 6½-82	92¼	
Worldbank 6½-87	95¼	

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	97½
Copenhagen 6½-87	—
Courtaulds 6½-87	89
Courtaulds 7¾-87	99¾
Daimler 8-85	103
Elec. Council 7¾-88	98.85
ESCOM 6¼-87	86
Eurofima 6½-87	90
EIB 7¾-83	99½
Finland 7-82	89
Hammersley 6¾-87	89.30
IAD 6¾-87	82.90
ICI 6½-92	88
KBD 6¾-87	92
KLM 8½-35	103.60

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	98½	99½
Bresil 8-84	94½	95½
CECA 8-85	104	105
ENEL 7¼-85	98½	99½
Eurofima 7¾-81	102	103

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	93½	94½
EIB 7-86	99	100
Burmah 7-86	93	94
Cons Eur. 7-87	91	92
Denmark 6¾-87	88½	89½
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	88	89
Finland 7-87	87½	88½
ISE 6½-87	87½	88½
Oslo 6¾-87	88½	89½
Reed 6¾-87	88	89
Slater 7¼-87	91	93

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	100	101½
BASF 7½-87	92½	94
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	93	94½
EIB 7¼-81	96½	98
Gervais Danone 5-87	100	102
New Zealand 7½-87	91	93½
Oslo 7¼-87	91	92½
Petrol BP 7-80	95	96½
Quebec 7½-87	92½	94
Renault 7¼-87	93	94½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	93	94½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	96	97½
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	99	100½
World Bank 7¼-87	91½	93

Guilders

ABN 6-79	95	96
Amro 7¼-80	100½	101½
BP 6-79	93½	94½
Euro 5¾-79	93½	93½
EIB 6-82	92½	93½
Govett 6½-79	99	100
KLM 6-79	92½	93½
Mees 5¼-79	93½	94½
Michelin 6½-79	95½	97½
Philips 6-79	95½	96½
South Africa 7½-78	98½	99½
Thyssen 7½-78	99	100

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Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

heaviest borrowers in this market with Peru, Bolivia, Algeria, Iran and Italy the most recent.

Italian state agencies already have arranged close to $2 billion worth of loans and, according to some reports, the government is aiming for $3 billion in all. There has been some criticism expressed about the heavy schedule, its apparent lack of coordination and the conflicting array of spreads over the interbank rate that have been negotiated.

The latest of these is a 10-year *loan for the state railroad for* $200 million. This is to be pegged at three-eighths of a point over the six-month Eurodollar rate for the first five years, one-half over for the next three and five-eighths over for the remainder. The low spread—many banks insist that they need three-quarters of a point to make a profit—*is* reported to have caused a lot of grumbling, but managers of the loan say a syndicate has been put together. A group of Japanese banks is reported to be putting up half the amount.

The bond market, meanwhile, remains dormant and depressed. The only new issue that had been expected—a deutsche mark *loan for Brazil—has been* postponed. Yields on DM Eurobonds, which had been kept abnormally low due to the desire of investors to get into DM assets, are now in the process of catching up with the higher returns available elsewhere and, as a result, prices on the secondary market were off between three and four points last week. Although the Brazil issue had been expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, it was not high enough in light of the week's deterioration.

French and Luxembourg-franc Eurobonds fared just as poorly, with losses for the week ranging up to four points.

In the dollar sector, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange reported that the average yield for straight debt rose to 9.35 percent from 9.32 percent a week earlier.

Turnover dropped sharply, with Cedel reporting transactions worth a nominal $124.3 million and Euroclear reporting *$168.4 million, down from* $171.8 million and $187.5 million, respectively, the previous week.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 11, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Levitz Frnit	586,700	8¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Curtis Wrt	592,200	30⅞	24	24½	—5⅞
RCA	573,200	25½	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
Hercules Inc	557,200	32⅞	30	32¾	+1½
Bausch Lb	527,200	34½	30½	32⅞	+1¼
Am T & T	483,900	49¼	48	48	—1⅛
UniTel	453,600	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	— ½
Texaco Inc	433,300	32⅞	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅛
Smith Int	412,900	22⅝	18⅞	21⅝	+2⅛
Goodyear	411,900	24	22¼	22¼	— ½
Int Tel Tel	410,200	32⅞	30¼	31⅛	— ⅞
Boise Cascd	391,200	14⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
FedNatMtg	382,300	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
Gen Elec	372,500	63	59¼	60⅞	—1⅞
AmT&T wt	366,100	5½	5	5	— ⅜
Gen Motors	362,600	66⅞	63⅞	63⅞	—2⅞
East Air L	358,100	9	8¼	8⅞	— ⅜
Int Paper	354,400	40⅞	36⅞	39⅞	+3⅛
Deere Co	340,900	49⅞	46⅞	49¼	+1¼
Westgh El	317,600	36	33⅝	33⅞	—1⅞

Issues traded in: 1,961.
Advances: 487; declines 1,270; unchanged: 204.
New highs: 47; lows: 267.

Volume

Last week	62,029,790 shares
Week ago	60,265,908 shares
Year ago	75,350,132 shares
1973	2,343,829,840 shares
1972	2,611,615,761 shares
1971	2,500,804,847 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 11, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Bowmar Ins	230,500	44⅞	36⅛	37¼	—3⅜
Syntex	231,600	107	100⅛	102¾	— ⅜
Mc Cull Oil	219,100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
ChampHom	193,100	7¼	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
Superscope	170,900	38⅞	32½	34	+ ½
Houst Oil M	162,100	37⅞	32	36⅝	+ ⅞
Circle K Cp	154,100	14	12	12¼	—1½
Kaiser Ind	140,700	7⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅜
TWA wt	133,200	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—1
Soundesgn	116,300	20¾	16¼	19	+2¼

Volume: 9,784,955 shares.
Year to date: 465,477,115 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,338.
Advances: 311; declines: 795; unchanged: 232.
New highs: 21; new lows: 92.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 16	9.38	8.38	8.40
Aug. 23	9.25	8.27	8.40
Aug. 28	9.22	8.26	8.39
Aug. 30	9.18	8.26	8.41
Sept. 6	9.11	8.27	8.43
Sept. 13	9.07	8.29	8.47
Sept. 19	9.72	9.58	9.80
Sept. 20	9.04	8.30	8.49
Sept. 25	9.01	8.31	8.51
Sept. 27	8.98	8.34	8.54
Oct. 4	8.80	8.33	8.53
Oct. 11	8.78	8.32	8.54
Oct. 18	8.69	8.33	8.56
Oct. 23	8.70	8.34	8.60
Oct. 25	8.70	8.40	8.62
Nov. 1	8.85	8.41	8.69
Nov. 8	8.85	8.76	9.07
Nov. 15	8.80	8.54	8.54
Nov. 20	8.75	8.47	8.79
Nov. 23	8.76	8.50	8.83
Nov. 29	8.74	8.52	8.86
Dec. 6	8.70	8.42	8.77
Dec. 13	8.70	8.34	8.79
Dec. 18	8.68	8.40	8.78
Dec. 20	8.68	8.40	8.79
Dec. 27	8.68	8.40	8.79
Jan. 3, 1974	8.68	8.42	8.83
Jan. 10	8.66	8.43	8.85
Jan. 15	8.68	8.44	8.88
Jan. 17	8.65	8.43	8.87
Jan. 24	8.64	8.42	8.88
Jan. 31	8.72	8.38	9.07
Feb. 7	8.87	8.79	9.32
Feb. 12	8.69	8.43	8.93
Mar. 12	8.69	8.46	8.96
Apr. 9	8.53	8.33	8.85
May 7	8.56	8.35	8.91
June 4	8.52	8.32	8.90
July 2	8.44	8.36	8.89

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	44½	44½
Baystate Corporation	31½	32
Cleveland Trust	79½	80½
Detroit Bank and Trust	43¼	43¾
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	37¾	38½
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23	23¾
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	26	27
Franklin Nat Bank N.Y.	22	22½
Girard Trust	45¼	46¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	52¼	53
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	34	35
Lincoln First Banks	24	24½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	44	44½
New England Merch. Boston	19¾	20¼
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	30¾	31½
Pitts Nat. Corporation	30¼	30¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	31	31¾
Secur. Pac. Corporation	24	24⅞
Shawmut Ass. Boston	42¼	43
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	40½	41
U.S. Trust New York	48¼	49¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	32¾	33¼
Virginia Nat. Bank	29¾	30¼



AP.

Jean Balukas ...*on cue.*

Girl, 14, Takes Pocket Pool Title, Tops Psychologist

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP).—Jean Balukas, a 14-year-old phenomenon, nipped Donna Ries, 75-72, yesterday and successfully defended her U.S. open pocket billiards championship.

Balukas, a Brooklyn, N.Y., schoolgirl, came back from a 72-49 deficit and ran 26 straight balls to close out the tense 42-*inning struggle* and capture top spot in the double-elimination tournament.

The victory was worth $2,000 for Balukas, who racked up her 58th victory in her last 60 tournament matches. Reis, a Kansas City, Mo., psychologist, won $1,000.

Mieko Harada, 38, the Japanese open champion, finished third and won $750 in the tournament sponsored by the Billiard Congress of America.

Evert Sisters Are Handled By Goolagong

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Evonne Goolagong took care of the Evert sisters this weekend.

The Australian, 22, won the finals of the Western Tennis Championships last night by beating 18-year-old Chris, 6-2, 7-5. On Friday in the semifinals, Miss Goolagong routed Jeanne, 6-3, 6-2. Jeanne, 15, was playing in her first tournament as a professional.

The younger Miss Evert, only 5 feet, was no match for Miss Goolagong, who placed the ball perfectly. Asked what *she* will have to do to beat the Australian, Jeanne said: "Grow."

Chris's boyfriend, Jimmy Connors, also had a bad weekend as he was defeated last night in the semifinals by Manuel Orantes of Spain, the defending champion, 6-3, 6-1. Orantes meets top-seeded Ilie Nastase in the men's final today. Nastase advanced by posting a 7-5, 6-3 victory over Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia.

King Gains

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12 (UPI).—Second-seeded Billie Jean King rallied to defeat Françoise Durr of France, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4 yes*terday to reach the final of the* Virgina Slims women's tennis tournament.

The other semi-final match, pitting top-seeded Margaret Court of Australia against third-seeded Rosie Casals, was rained out.

France's Jarier Clinches the Title For Formula 2

KARLSKOGA, Sweden, Aug. 12 (AP).—Jean-Pierre Jarier of France drove his March-BMW to victory today after a battle with Briton Peter Gethin and clinched the European formula two championship title.

Jarier, winner of six previous events this year, how has 61 points with three more races to go. The Frenchman, 24, who won another Swedish event in the 1973 series at Linkoping two weeks ago, was clocked in 59 minutes 14.4 seconds for an average speed of 147 kilometers an hour over the 48 laps at the three-kilometer circuit.

Aga Khan Colt 1st at Deauville

DEAUVILLE, Aug. 12 (IHT).—Kalamoun, a 3-year-old colt bred in Britain, probably established himself as the favorite for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe with an impressive victory here today.

The colt, owned by the Aga Khan and ridden by Henri Samani, took the 250,000-franc Prix Jacques Le Marois by three lengths from Rose Laurel, with Sparkler third. It was the third stakes triumph for the winner, who had captured the Poule d'Essai and the rich Prix Lupin.

Kalamoun went off as the 13-to-10 choice in the 1,600-meter (about a mile) race, and will probably be prepared for the prestigious Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp in Paris Oct. 7.

Sports

NFL Dolphins Extend Streak to 21 in Exhibition

MIAMI, Aug. 12 (AP).—Jim Del Galzo came off the bench in the second half last night to lead the Miami Dolphins to their 21st straight triumph, a come-from-behind 14-13 decision over the New Orleans Saints in a National Football League exhibition game.

Del Galzo completed a 90-yard drive by throwing a 10-yard touchdown pass to rookie receiver Dave Rather on the first play of the fourth quarter to wipe out a 13-7 New Orleans lead.

New Orleans had gone ahead at halftime on a two-yard touchdown run by quarterback Archie Manning and a 12-yard field goal by Happy Feller.

In other exhibitions:

Jets 34, 49ers 14

At Tampa, Fla., Joe Namath passed for two touchdowns during a limited appearance to spark the New York Jets to a 34-14 victory over mistake-plagued San Francisco. Namath played the first quarter and briefly in the second before coach Weeb Ewbank gave his backups a workout.

The 49ers jumped to an early 7-0 lead but the Jets quickly turned the game around when tackle John Elliott scored on an interception. It was the first in a series of turnovers that proved costly to San Francisco, which was shooting for its third straight preseason victory.

Packers 16, Bills 3

At Green Bay, Wis., the Packers, despite several missed chances, combined a 38-yard touchdown run by John Brockington and a 34-yard field goal by Chester Marcol for a 10-3 victory over Buffalo. Brockington's second-quarter touchdown offset a 22-yard field goal by John Leypoldt on Buffalo's first series as the Packers ran their preseason record to 1-0-1.

The Bills have been held to three field goals and no touchdowns in two exhibition defeats.

Bengals 45, Eagles 21

At Cincinnati, third-year quarterback Ken Anderson, with a near-perfect first-half passing show, outshone veteran Roman Gabriel and propelled the Bengals to a 45-21 victory over Philadelphia. Anderson directed the Bengals to a 24-0 half-time lead, hitting 11 of 12 passes for 143 yards. He hit running back Doug Dressler with a five-yard touchdown pass and found flanker Charlie Joiner for an 18-yard touchdown.

Gabriel, after hitting all seven of his passes in the first half, watched his understudy John Reaves bring the Eagles to within 24-14.

Vikings 10, Steelers 6

At Bloomington, Minn., Bobby Bryant went 93 yards for a touchdown with a pass interception and set up a field goal with a second pass theft to rally the Vikings to a 10-6 victory over Pittsburgh. Bryant, who moments earlier was involved in turning over the ball to the Steelers on a fair-catch mixup with rookie Jackie Wallace on the Viking 19, went on his game-breaking interception with Pittsburgh holding a 6-0 lead in the second period.

Bryant, at 170 the smallest Viking, picked off a Terry Bradshaw pass on the Vikings's even, juggled it for an instant and then dashed down the sideline.

Bears 34, Oilers 7

At Houston, collegiate passing whiz Gary Huff made a spectacular debut with touchdown pass plays of 22, 15 and 12 yards to spark Chicago to a 34-7 victory over Houston.

Huff, who hit seven straight passes in a 21-point third quarter, entered the game with a 6-0 lead from first-half field goals of 29 and 21 yards by Mirro Rader.

Houston quarterback Lynn Dickey, who missed the 1972 season with a dislocated hip, started the third quarter for the Oilers and had completed four passes when Chicago defensive back Charlie Ford intercepted a Dickey pass and returned it 31 yards for a touchdown.

Falcons 34, Colts 20

Pat Sullivan hit Art Malone with a six-yard scoring pass early in the fourth period, and then the Atlanta defense took over, leading the Falcons to a 34-20 home victory over Baltimore. The Colts, 0-2, had taken a 13-10 lead into the final quarter on a pair of intercepted passes by linebacker Stan White.

But Colts' quarterback Marty Domres fumbled at his eight-yard line with 3:06 gone in the period and Atlanta's Claude Humphrey recovered. Two plays later, Sullivan hit Malone for the go-ahead score.

Browns 21, Rams 21

At Los Angeles, rookie Greg Pruitt, the workhorse in Cleveland's late comeback, raced two yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown that gave the Browns a 21-21 tie with Los Angeles. The Browns capitalized on Los Angeles blunders to gain possession of the ball and receive a second chance to score after they apparently had been stopped on a fourth-down pass batted down by Rams' rookie Cullen Bryant at the goal line.

Al Clark was caught holding on the play, giving Cleveland a first down on the two-yard line and Pruitt then beat Bryant and Clark into the right corner of the end zone for the touchdown with 6:21 to play.

Raiders 27, Cowboys 26

At Oakland, George Blanda, 46, kicked a 16-yard field goal with 7 seconds remaining to give Oakland a come-from-behind 27-26 victory over Dallas. Blanda's field goal climaxed a 75-yard scoring march by the Raiders. Reserve quarterback Ken Stabler guided the drive to the nine-yard line.

Dallas quarterback Craig Morton played the first half and got the Cowboys a 12-7 lead. Cowboy quarterback Roger Staubach accounted for the longest touchdown of the night when he connected with Bob Hayes on a 55-yard scoring play in the third quarter.

Cards 17, Chargers 13

Donnie Anderson scored two touchdowns and Jim Hart riddled the San Diego defense with second-quarter passes as St. Louis *opened its exhibition season with* a 17-13 victory. Anderson scored on second-quarter touchdown runs of 6 and 1 yards while Hart hit seven passes for 107 yards to give the Cardinals a 17-6 halftime lead.

Jim Bakken kicked a 31-yard field goal with 1:29 to go in the half after rookie Clarence Duren picked off a John Unitas pass and returned it 15 yards to the San Diego 28.

Redskins 14, Broncos 10

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Sonny Jurgensen came off the injury shelf as a second half substitute Friday night to rally the Washington Redskins to a 14-10 National Football League exhibition victory over the Denver Broncos.

Duane Thomas, Washington's controversial running back, scored the team's first touchdown, but the Redskins were trailing, 10-7, at halftime.

Jurgensen, 38, who hadn't seen action since Oct. 29 when he sustained a ruptured Achilles tendon, piloted the Redskins to an 86-yard scoring drive. Replacing Bill Kilmer at quarterback, he threw a 32-yard strike to Paul Staroba on the Denver three early in the final quarter. A play later, Bob Brunet cracked over for the winning touchdown.

Thomas rushed 11 times for 60 yards and caught five passes for 45 yards in the first half.

Today, the Redskins announced that nine-year tight end Jerry Smith sustained fractures of the second, third and fourth transverse process (vertebrae) Friday night. Smith was on the receiv*ing end of a Jurgensen 12-yard* pass early in the third quarter and was hit hard when attempting to advance. It is expected that Smith will be out of action at least a month.

More Sports News On Page 11

U.S. Athletes in Russia Warned About Reading Bible and 'Playboy'

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Bible and Playboy magazine were pronounced taboo for Americans arriving in Moscow for the biennial University Games.

"The State Department has made some suggestions regarding your actions in the country you'll be visiting the next two weeks," Ross Merrick, a team official, told 134 athletes and other personnel yesterday.

"The Russians are very sensitive about religion. I suggest if you have any Bibles in your luggage, you leave them on the plane. By all means, do this if any is written in Russian. You could get into serious trouble.

"Also, the Russians take a dim view of pornography. They consider Playboy magazine pornography. You who may have picked up a copy at the airport, get rid of it."

Another team official, who preferred anonymity, remarked: "It's a simple rule of thumb: be careful about the five "P's—pot, pornography, photography, Playboy and the Apostle Paul."

About 4,500 athletes from 71 countries are competing in the games, which start Wednesday.

Read Motorcycles to Victory

SILVERSTONE, England, Aug. 12 (AP).—Britain's Phil Read, who had already won the 500 cc world motorcycling title, showed his 1973 supremacy in the class today with a victory here in a nontitle race. Driving an Italian MV Agusta, he led for all but two of the 12 laps and his teammate, Giacomo Agostini, who held the 500 cc crown for seven years, could only manage third place behind Britain's Barry Sheene on a Susuki.

Read covered the 58.54 miles in 30 minutes 26 seconds to win at an average speed of 103.12 miles an hour. On the way to victory Read also set a circuit record for the class, 105.37 mph.

The British rider, who clinched the world title with his Finnish Grand Prix victory last month, made a bad start but he hit the front on lap three and was never troubled. Agostini, quick off the mark as the flag dropped, led for two laps before being overtaken first by Read and then Sheene.

Missing from the race was New Zealander Kim Newcombe, lying second in the world championships, who crashed in yesterday's trials and was hospitalized with severe head injuries.

Paul Smart, Los Angeles-based Briton, won both legs of the unofficial world 750 cc class on a Susuki to collect 15 points in the fifth round of the series.

But Sheene, on a similar machine, remained overall leader in the series, collecting eight points from his third and sixth placings for an overall tally of 45.

Ali to Box Lubbers

JAKARTA, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, will fight Holland's Rudy Lubbers in Jakarta on Oct. 20, Ali's manager said here Friday.

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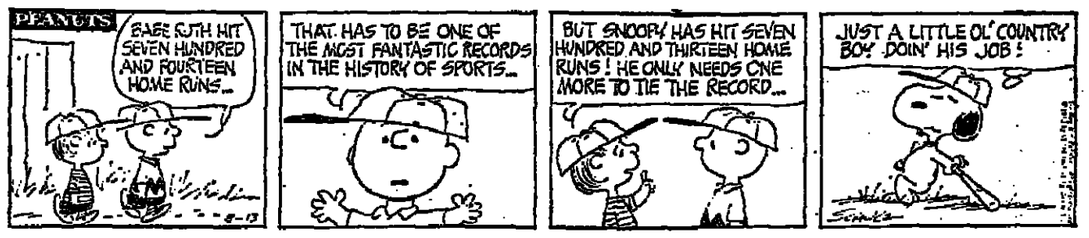
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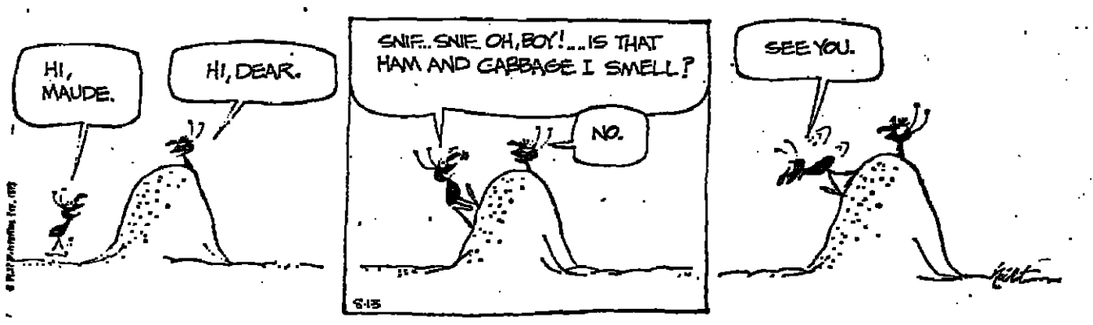
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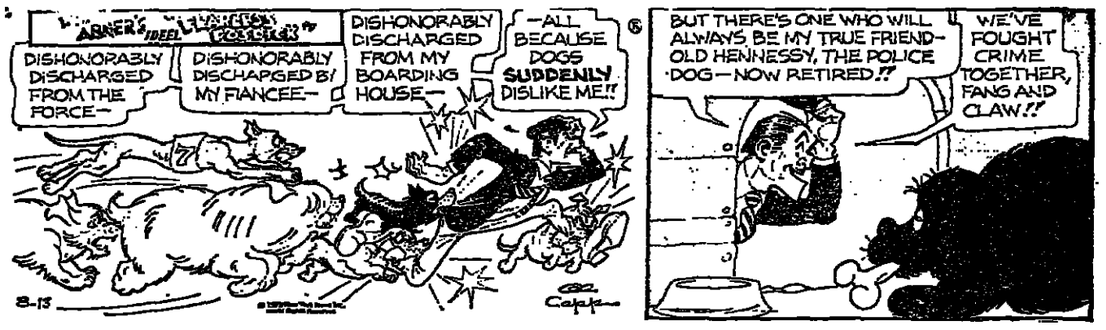
PEANUTS



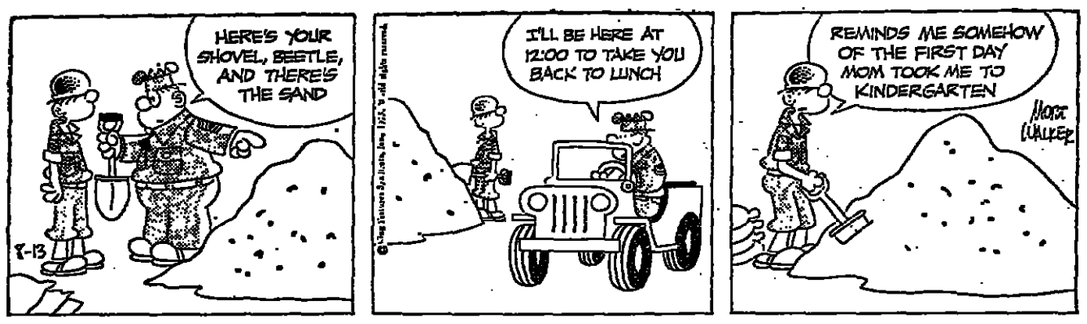
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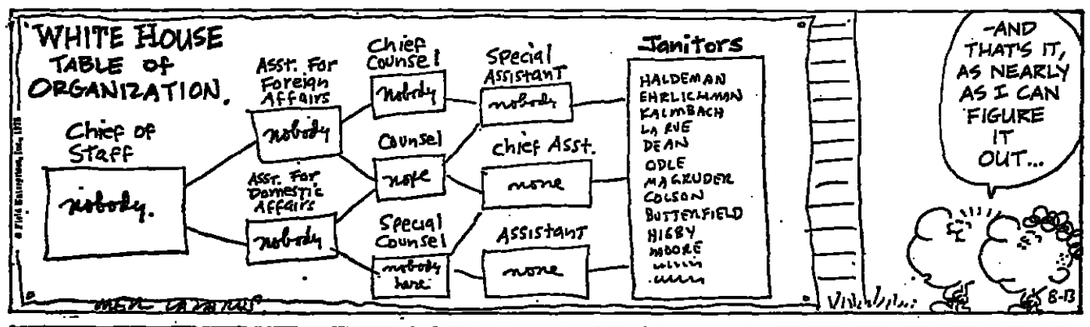
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BEETLE BAILEY



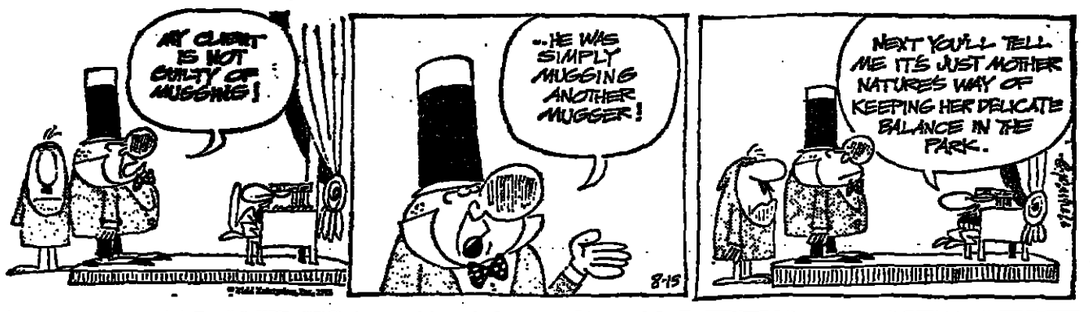
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



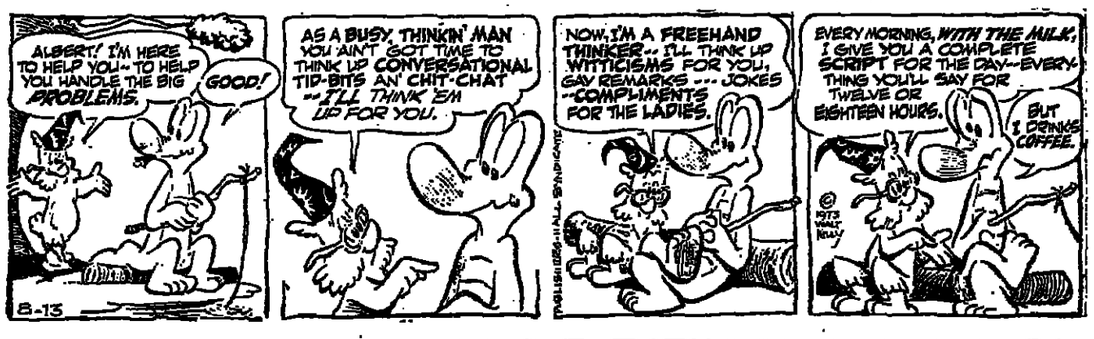
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BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

The death of Leonid Stein of a heart attack on July 4 at the Russkaya Hotel in Moscow on the eve of the Soviet team's departure for the European championship in Bath, England, has deprived the Soviet Union of one of its greatest players.

The 38-year-old Ukrainian grandmaster shared third-highest ranking with Vasily Smyslov in the list of entrants for the second Interzonal scheduled for July 20 to Aug. 20 in Petropolis, Brazil. The International Chess Federation has not yet announced his replacement.

The most notable of Stein's many successes was his tying for first prize with Anatoly Karpov in the Alekhine Memorial Tournament in Moscow, 1971, which boasted the toughest field since organized tournament play began in 1851. Earlier this year Stein shared first place with Tigran Petrosian in the Las Palmas International Tournament.

Young Whippersnapper!

A three-time winner of the Soviet championship, Stein favored clear-cut strategic themes that he wrested from hypermodern openings and his oft-employed King's Indian Defense. He seemed to know virtually hundreds of ways to acquire the bishop pair from all sorts of positions, and gave innumerable demonstrations of its potency with his scintillating tactical skill.

In his last event, the Soviet National Team Championship, Stein, playing for the "First Team," sharply refuted an unsound gambit offered by E. Sveshnikov of the "Young Stars."

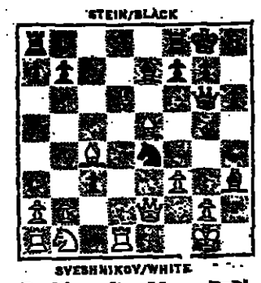
Sveshnikov, well aware of Stein's virtuosity with the Sicilian Defense, preferred to leave the beaten path with 2 P-QB3, but his decision to sacrifice a pawn with 8 B-KN5 was unduly optimistic. The simpler 8 PxP would have been more prudent.

Since Sveshnikov could not proceed with his attack on the KP by 13 B-KN3 without allowing the effective pin 13 . . . B-N5, he had to pause for 13 P-KR3. However, that gave Stein time for 13 . . . B-B4 and 14 . . . N-K5, shielding the KP, as well as for 15 . . . Q-N3!, escaping the white queen bishop's pin and simultaneously attacking the king position.

Sveshnikov accomplished nothing with 16 NxKP, since he could not accept the piece sacrifice with 19 PxN? because of 19 . . . B-KN5; 20 Q-K1, B-B4ch; 21 K-B1 (21 B-Q4, PxP), Q-R4, threatening mate and everything else. Without anything better, he could not be criticized for that, nor for his forlorn hope of catching the black queen bishop with 22 P-N4.

But he had to try 29 K-N3, even though 29 . . . P-B3; 30 B-Q4, BxB; 31 RxB, P-KN3; 32 BxP/4, BxB; 33 KxB, R-K6 would have given Black a winning rook-and-pawn ending. Instead, Sveshnikov's 29 B-Q7?? enabled Stein to set up an unstoppable mate with 29 . . . B-B7! When Sveshnikov realized that even 30 KBxP, B-B8ch, 31 B-R3, RxB is mate, he had to give up.

STEIN/BLACK



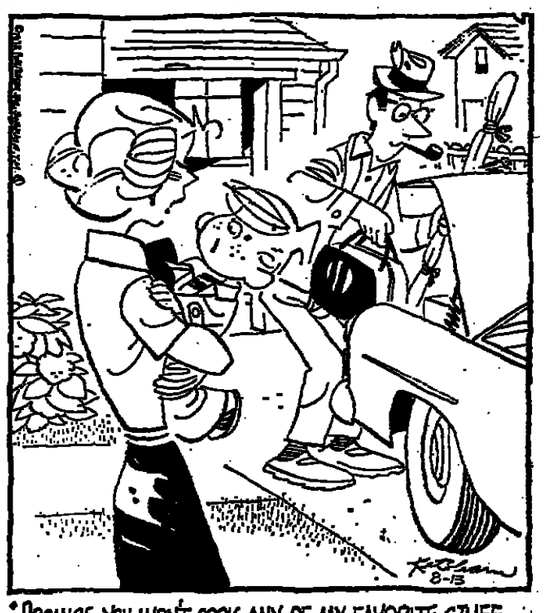
SVESHNIKOV/WHITE

Position after 18 . . . PxP!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Sveshnikov	Black Stein	White Sveshnikov	Black Stein	White Sveshnikov	Black Stein
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 R-Q1	P-K4	21 PxN	QR-B1
2 P-QB3	P-Q4	12 B-B4	Q-Q3	22 P-N4	P-KR4
3 PxP	QxP	13 P-KR3	B-B4	23 B-Q3	Q-N4
4 P-Q4	P-K3	14 B-KN3	N-R5	24 K-R2	PxP
5 N-KB3	N-QB3	15 B-R2	Q-N3	25 Q-K5	QxQ
6 B-Q3	N-B3	16 NxKP	NxN	26 BxQ	KR-K1
7 O-O	B-K2	17 BxN	BxP	27 B-B5	R-B3
8 B-KN5	PxP	18 P-B3	PxP	28 P-KB4	R-KR3
9 Q-K2	P-KR3	19 NxP	B-B4ch	29 B-Q7	B-B7
10 B-R4	O-O	20 B-Q4	NxN	30 Resigns	

DENNIS THE MENACE



THE ARTS AGENDA

In a month devoted mainly to chamber music, the program of the Summer Festival of Sceaux, in the Orangerie of the Sceaux château south of Paris, offers the Ensemble Instrumental de Provence in programs Aug. 12 and 13; the duo Alfred-Loewenguth-Françoise Doreau in two programs of Mozart sonatas on Aug. 14 and 15; the Philadelphia Quartet in two programs Aug. 16 and 17. From Aug. 27 through Sept. 2, the Loewenguth Quartet will play all the Beethoven string quartets in seven programs.

* * *

The first performance of Thea Musgrave's Viola Concerto, a BBC commission, will be given Aug. 13 at Royal Albert Hall with Peter Mark as soloist and the composer conducting the Scottish National Orchestra. The remainder of this Prom Concert program—Mozart and Brahms—will be conducted by Alexander Gibson. Pierre Boulez will be on hand for three concerts in the Proms series with the BBC Symphony—Mahler's Third Symphony on Aug. 15, a program of French music including his own recent "...explosante/fixe..." on Aug. 17, and an all-Stravinsky program on Aug. 20.

BOOKS

HEIRS APPARENT: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MAO DIES?

By Ching Ping and Dennis Bloodworth. Farrer, Straus & Giroux 256 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Seymour Topping

DURING the 6,000-mile-long march from defeat on the Kiangsi battlefield to the sanctuary of Yenan, the Chinese Communist leadership paused in Tsunyi in January, 1935, for an epochal inner-party struggle over policy and power. There, Chou En-lai and other challengers yielded to Mao Tse-tung, whose strategy would bring victory in 1949.

Today at 79, Chairman Mao still towers over the Chinese Communist movement. Premier Chou, at 74, the day-to-day manager of the People's Republic, ranks second. Below in the purge-depleted Politburo, there is no obvious successor among their aged comrades or among Mao's latter-day revolutionary collaborators in Shanghai or the army chiefs. Given the uncertain health of the two giant figures, the speculation is endless as to who will be the next to direct China's 800 million.

Here enters Ching Ping, a Peking-born teacher and journalist, offering new theories and jolting generalizations that are likely to leave most experts incredulous, many general readers groping and Peking officials enraged. In "Heirs Apparent," she tells us that Mao is already divested of effective power. Replying to the question "What Happens After Mao Dies?" she sees Chou En-lai as a successor in league with regional military commanders whom she dubs the "Red warlords."

Never mind what you have read elsewhere. Lin Piao, the recently disgraced heir apparent, was not as they say the hidden enemy of Mao but rather his ideological ally who was purged by Chou and the Red warlords so that the chairman could be reduced to a figurehead. Further, Chou is the spiritual heir of Liu Shao-chi, that arch-revisionist whom Mao purged from the post of president during the Cultural Revolution. True, Chou is a moderate and a pragmatist, but Miss Ching holds that all Chinese Communist leaders are dedicated to the same scary global aims, and besides, behind his smile, Chou is the most effective foe of capitalism. Once China is a united nuclear superpower and firmly established as the champion of all liberation movements, Chou may shed the beaming smile turned on President Nixon.

If Miss Ching has got the political calendar right, it may be some time before Chou and his successors stop smiling. Peking has shown a notable indifference recently to pressing world revolution, and its modest armament program does not promise that China will become a nuclear superpower in this century.

The author has lived for many years in Singapore with her husband, Dennis Bloodworth, the author and longtime Far Eastern correspondent of the London Observer. Bloodworth, who delights in regaling the innocent Western reader with Oriental exotica, collaborated in writing the book, elaborating and adapting an English translation of his wife's Chinese manuscript.

The book is devoted largely to the personal histories of the Chinese leaders, their foibles being reported in extenso. Much of the new material is credited to friends and contacts with first-hand knowledge: The, however, remain anonymous. At times, the unsourced text left me with a feeling that I had been eavesdropping in a Chinese teahouse without being able to distinguish history from gossip.

Bloodworth reassures us in the foreword that his wife "does not live in Communist Peking or Nationalist Taipei and she is not a propagandist or an apologist for either." If there is bias, I found it in that Miss Ching seems to portray the new Chinese society in the frame of reference of the old China with which she is more familiar. Her scheme of the power structure and her explanations of behavior are derived almost exclusively from personal linkage among the leaders and rival ambitions that she plays back to experiences in the old revolutionary field armies.

In the future, the author forecasts that power will reside with such regional military leaders as Hsu Shih-yu, the commander of the Nanking military region. These provincial "mountaintop" would make their deal with pragmatic central government in Peking out of self-interest. With Mao gone, they would no longer be subject to the purges he used to keep the military in line behind the party.

While not everything has changed in China, one cannot make a convincing case, as Miss Ching implies, that the crucible of the Chinese revolution did not generate a new morality and dedicated leadership. The titanic effort that was required to fight back from Yenan to victory and then to wrench the society free from feudalism was evidence that these leaders were not ordinary men motivated solely by personal ambition and vanity. We cannot say yet who will rule after Mao and Chou or what will be the character of the regime. But it is evident that the license of their successors for self-indulgence will be limited by restraints imposed by the new generation nurtured in the Maoist mold and living in a profoundly transformed society.

Seymour Topping is assistant managing editor of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	N	K	H		S	A	L	P	A		S	L	O	W
D	O	N	T		E	N	E	I	D		T	O	N	E
D	E	E	P		A	T	A	L	E		R	E	L	Y
S	L	E	P	T	L	I	K	E	A	B	A	B	Y	
		H	I	S	S		O	L	A	Y				
C	R	I	S	P		A	W	N		S	E	B	U	M
H	I	G	H		C	I	I		S	T	R	I	K	E
A	S	H		R	A	T	L	I	N	E		G	A	D
R	E	T	R	A	D		D	R	Y		B	A	S	E
T	R	O	U	T		A	S	K		E	A	S	E	S
			F	I	G	S			A	L	F	A		
	B	E	F	O	R	E	A	N	D	A	F	T	E	R
B	O	W	L		T	M	B	E	D		L	E	D	A
A	L	E	E		S	I	E	Y	E		E	N	D	S
H	A	R	D		T	A	T	E	R		S	T	O	P

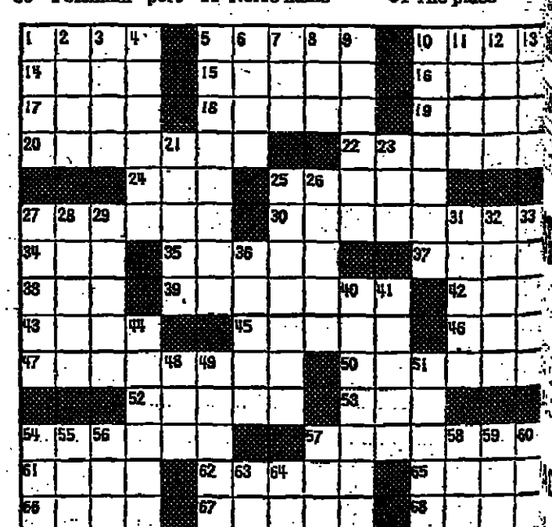
CROSSWORD — By Will We

ACROSS

1 "—— Wanted"
5 Fast car
10 Office paper
14 Armadillo
15 Call up
16 Land south of the Caspian
17 Relinquish
18 Chopped
19 *Ibis's home*
20 Kind of brain
22 Raises
24 Oolong
25 Moslem prince
27 Golfer Gary
30 Stormed about
34 Contents of a well
35 *Rulers*
37 Rinse
38 Open tract
39 *Nonconformist*
42 Rifle range: Fr.
43 Indian tourist spot
45 Billiard stroke
46 Tree
47 Maine or Alamo word
50 "Potemkin" port
52 Marsh growths
53 Youngster
54 *Coarsely* cracked wheat
57 Subject of Coleridge rime
61 Catalogue
62 Computer word
65 Item for Fido
66 Church area
67 Drench
68 —— a hand
69 —— heat
70 Declined
71 Otherwise

DOWN

1 Witches
2 Majestic
3 Pompeii's ruin
4 Sitting ——
5 Prepare for opening night
6 Claim
7 Overawe
8 Make do, with "out"
9 Convert coupons
10 Guessing-game subject
11 Norse name
12 Brewer's material
13 On —— o...
21 Molars
23 Fabric
25 Overdue debts
26 Topgallants
27 Pivotal
28 Belgian city
29 Morning sound
31 Barriers
32 Satanic doings
33 Skin
36 Prepared
40 Alone
41 Fragrant wood
44 Made bubbly
48 N. L. player
49 Near
51 Nonpoisonous
54 Flower, for short
55 Ready for picking
56 Greek mountain
57 One of Zeus's nine
58 Carol
59 River of Austria
60 Counsel, old style
63 S. F. hill
64 Ale place



Nicklaus Wins PGA And Breaks Record For Major Victories

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus surpassed the late Bobby Jones's career record for major titles by winning the Professional Golfers Association championship.

It was the third time he has captured the PGA title, and his 14th major triumph.

Nicklaus also moved within distance of $2 million in earnings on the U.S. tour with his fifth victory of 1973 and 49th of his career.

Nicklaus, leading by a stroke at the start of the day, shot a 2-under-par 69 and finished the 72 holes at 277 on the Canterbury golf course.

That was four strokes better than Bruce Crampton of Australia, who got the runner-up spot with an 18th-hole birdie and now has finished second to Nicklaus in the last three major championships Nicklaus has won.

The Golden Bear, whose last major triumph was the 1972 U.S. Open at Pebble Beach, Calif., had been beaten five times in search of that elusive No. 14. Some critics cited a decrease in desire as reason for his losses.

Nicklaus used to practice for a week or more at the site of a major championship but here, Jack showed up two days before, but insisted, "I'm better prepared for this tournament than I was for the others." He went out and proved it.

His previous rounds were 72, 68 and 68, and he never was in any danger of suffering the type of morale-shattering letdown that killed his bids in the Masters, U.S. Open and British Open this year. He had rounds of 77, 74 and 76 in those tournaments.

For Nicklaus, whose previous PGA victories were in 1963 at Dallas and in 1971 at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., the triumph was worth $45,000, raising his 1973 earnings to $245,424, and moved his career total to $1,949,129.

His brilliant record includes three U.S. Open titles, four Masters, two British Opens and two U.S. amateurs.

Jones won 13 major titles as an amateur, including the U.S. Open four times and the British Open three times. Walter Hagen is third on the all-time list with 11, Ben Hogan has nine and Arnold Palmer—who failed to survive the 36-hole cut here—has eight.

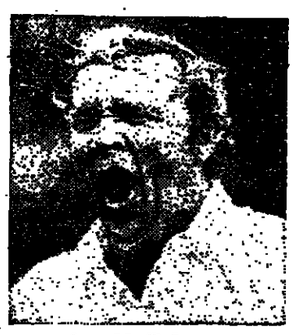
Now, about the only world left for him to conquer, outside the $2 million career earnings mark, is a triple "grand slam."

One more British Open championship would give Jack a triple sweep of the four major professional titles. Only three other players have even won them all once, and no one else has won them twice.

The victory also put Nicklaus in the World Series of Golf for the ninth time—he has won four times and finished second four times.

There was a three-way tie for third place at 282 among Mason Rudolph, the cigar-chomping veteran who had second place to himself until he took a double-bogey six at the final hole—which cost him $13,125—and Lanny Wadkins and J.C. Snead.

Weiskopf, the British and Canadian Open champion, fell out of the running when he took a double bogey and two bogeys on the first five holes. He shot his third straight 71 and finished tied at 283 with Dan Sikes and Don Iverson.



Arnold Palmer

...boring round.

PGA Remains 'A Jinx Event For Palmer

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12 (NYT).—"I can't even get mad any more," said Arnold Palmer after failing Friday to qualify by one stroke for the final 36 holes of the Professional Golfers' Association championship because of poor putting.

"I can't make an appropriate comment," Palmer said with a smile, attempting to hide his disappointment after his 74 for 150. It was the first time in 16 years he missed the cut for the only major tournament he has yet to win.

Palmer's trouble was just too many putts at the Canterbury Country Club course. He said he had 73 putts in two rounds and only one birdie. Nineteen of the putts came on the front nine Friday morning and later, he acknowledged, "I didn't bother to count them after that."

He three-putted at both the third and 14th greens and used three strokes from the fringe of the fourth. The whole game was on the greens, he said.

Once previously Palmer did not reach the third round of this championship. That was in 1969 when he withdrew because of a hip ailment at Dayton, Ohio, after an opening-round 82. The PGA championship has been an enigma for the 43-year-old campaigner, who has won 70 titles and earned more than $1.75-million in tournament competition. In his bid for this major title, he tied for second in 1964, 1968 and 1970.

"I'm not going to play for a couple of weeks, maybe not until the Hartford Open over the Labor Day weekend," he said. "I'm going home now where there is no TV blackout." Although the final two rounds are being telecast nationally, there is a blackout in the Cleveland area.

Soviet Schoolboy Is Fast Swimmer

LEEDS, England, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Valentin Parinov, 14-year-old Soviet schoolboy, produced the outstanding performance of the European junior swimming and diving championships with his 1,500-meter freestyle victory last night.

Parinov emerged as a challenger to Australian teen-ager Stephen Holland, who last week broke the world 800 and 1,500-meter records, as he finished 70 meters ahead of his rivals in 16 minutes 17.3 seconds.

Although well outside Holland's record of 15:37.8, Parinov had so much to spare that he could have recorded a faster time if pressed. As it was, his time was nearly four seconds faster than the existing European senior record, although Sweden's Anders Bellbring has a better time awaiting ratification.

The Soviet Union finished comfortably ahead in the battle for gold medals, winning ten of the 24 titles. East Germany was second with six golds while the Netherlands and West Germany each had three.



Associated Press.

HIS DADDY IS BEST—Jack Nicklaus carries his 4-year-old son, Gary, off 18th green after shooting a second-round 68.

Reds Slice Two Leads By Defeating Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Cincinnati Reds blew a three-run lead with two out in the ninth inning last night and then scored three times in the 10th to defeat the slumping St. Louis Cardinals, 7-5.

The loss cut the Cardinals' lead in the National League Eastern division to 3 1/2 games over the idle Montreal Expos. The Reds, closing in on Los Angeles in the West, have won four in a row and 19 of their last 34 starts to trail by 1 1/2 game.

Lou Brock of the Cards greeted relief pitcher Tom Hall with a three-run homer, his fifth of the season, to send the game into extra innings.

Denis Menke opened the Cincinnati 10th against Orlando Pena with a double and scored on Tony Perez's single. Johnny Bench tripled Perez home and scored on Bobby Tolan's sacrifice fly. Ted Simmons homered in the Cards' half of the 10th.

Saturday

Phillies 3, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, Bill Robinson and Greg Luzinski slugged solo homers to support Ken Brett's seven-hit pitching as Philadelphia beat the Dodgers, 3-1. A disappointed crowd of 50,557 watched the Phils slice Los Angeles' National League West lead.

Bill Robinson led off the fourth with his 16th homer, off loser Al Downing. Brett, delegated to bullpen duty early in the year, made that run stand up until the Dodgers tied the score in the sixth.

Astros 6, Cubs 4

At Chicago, Lee Mays's bases-loaded single in the seventh inning triggered a three-run Houston rally that carried the Astros to a 6-4 triumph over Chicago and pinned the Cubs with their seventh consecutive loss. For the second straight day Ken Forsch recorded a save while the victory went to Larry Dierker—his first of the year.

Giants 8, Mets 7

At San Francisco, Bobby Bonds drove in three runs with his 32d homer, in a six-run first-inning rally, then singled across the deciding tally with one out in the 13th as the Giants outlasted the New York Mets, 8-7. The game was marred by six errors and at least a half dozen butchered plays on which no error was charged.

Randy Moffitt, who retired nine straight batters from the 11th through the 13th innings, gained credit for the victory and evened his record at 3-3.

Braves 9, Pirates 3

At Pittsburgh, Dusty Baker drove in four runs with a pair of home runs and Darrell Evans hit his 32d homer to extend Atlanta's winning streak to six games with a 9-3 victory over the Pirates.

Red Sox 2, Angels 1

In the American League, at Boston, Tommy Harper doubled and singled to score one run and drive in another as the Red Sox edged California, 2-1. Both runs came off fireballer Nolan Ryan, who struck out 12 to lift his major league-leading total to 275.

Royals 9, Orioles 4

Hal McRae drove in four runs with a pair of doubles and Rick Reichardt knocked in three with a sacrifice fly and a two-run homer, sparking Kansas City to an 9-4 home victory over Baltimore. Paul Splittorff, 15-6, scattered 10 hits as the Royals scored their 11th victory in the last 13 games and maintained a two-game lead in the American League West.

Indians 5, Rangers 2

John Ellis slammed a first-inning solo home run, then lashed a run-scoring single in the seventh to break up a tight game in leading Cleveland to a 5-2 victory in Texas. Ellis's 11th homer of the season lifted the Indians to a 2-0 lead in the first, following a run-producing single by Chris Chambliss, who hit safely in his 13th straight game.

Brewers 7, Twins 6

Dave May doubled with the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth to drive in three runs and then scored on George Scott's single to give the Brewers a 7-6 home victory over Minnesota.

A's 7, Yanks 3

At New York, Gene Tenace lofted a three-run homer in the fourth inning and then touched off another three-run rally by doubling in the sixth to pace Oakland to a 7-3 victory over the Yankees before an old-timers day crowd of 46,393. It was Tenace's 20th homer of the season. Vida Blue went the distance, allowing seven hits, as he gained his 12th victory of the season against seven losses.

Tigers 4, White Sox 2

Al Kaline drove in two runs with three hits, including a homer, to give Detroit a 4-2 home victory over the Chicago White Sox and gave Wilbur Wood his 17th defeat. Mickey Lolich needed help from reliever John Hiller to get over the .500 mark at 12-11.

Wood, with 20 victories, moved closer to becoming the first pitcher since the early part of the century to both win and lose 20 games in a season.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Detroit	64	52	.552	—
Baltimore	61	52	.540	1 1/2
New York	64	56	.538	1 1/2
Boston	61	54	.530	2 1/2
Milwaukee	56	58	.491	7
Cleveland	46	71	.393	18 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	68	50	.576	—
Oakland	65	51	.560	2
Minnesota	56	58	.491	10
Chicago	57	59	.487	10 1/2
California	53	60	.469	12 1/2
Texas	42	72	.368	24

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Boston 2, California 1.
Oakland 7, New York 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Milwaukee 7, Minnesota 6.
Cleveland 5, Texas 2.
Kansas City 9, Baltimore 4.

Friday's Results

Cleveland 8, Texas 1.
Kansas City 2, Baltimore 1.
Milwaukee 5, Minnesota 1.
Detroit 7, Chicago 3.
New York 10, Oakland 9.
California 5, Boston 3.

Sunday's Games

Oakland 13, New York 12.
Baltimore 10, Kansas City 6.
Boston 14, California 8.
Detroit 6, Chicago 2.
Cleveland at Texas, n.
Milwaukee 10, Minnesota 9.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	61	56	.521	—
Montreal	58	58	.491	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	55	58	.487	4
Chicago	56	60	.483	4 1/2
Philadelphia	54	62	.466	6 1/2
New York	52	63	.456	7 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	72	45	.615	—
Cincinnati	71	47	.602	1 1/2
San Francisco	63	52	.548	8
Houston	61	58	.513	12
Atlanta	58	64	.407	17 1/2
San Diego	40	75	.348	31

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Houston 6, Chicago 4.
San Francisco 8, New York 7.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 5.
Atlanta 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 3, Los Angeles 1.
(Only games scheduled).

Friday's Results

Houston 6, Chicago 4.
Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 4.
San Diego 4, Montreal 3.
Philadelphia 5, Los Angeles 3.
New York 7, San Francisco 1.

Sunday's Games

San Francisco 4, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Atlanta 2.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 2.
Houston 3, Chicago 2.
Montreal 2, San Diego 0 (1st).
Philadelphia at Los Angeles.

Pittsburgh Powered By Stargell

Defeats Braves, Trails by Three

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Hot-hitting Willie Stargell and Richie Zisk backed the eight-hit pitching of Bob Moose today as the Pittsburgh Pirates snapped the Atlanta Braves' six-game winning streak with a 5-2 victory.

Stargell, hitting safely in his 12th straight game—a team high this season—drove in two runs with a triple and double and scored twice. Zisk, batting .476 since the All-Star break, had two singles and drove in one run.

Sunday

Moose's won-lost record is now 7-10.

The Pirates scored in the second when Stargell walked, moved to second on a single by Zisk, to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Dal Maxvill's sacrifice fly.

The victory, combined with St. Louis's loss, put the Pirates three games out of first in the National League East.

Reds 7, Cards 2

At St. Louis, doubles by Bobby Tolan and Pete Rose sparked a five-run second inning for Cincinnati as the Reds beat St. Louis, 7-2, for the Cardinals' seventh straight loss. Don Gullett allowed six hits as he won his fifth game in a row, raising his record to 14-8. The Reds have won 33 of their last 43 games. The Cardinals' losing streak matches their worst of the year, in mid-April, when their record dropped to 1-12.

Expos 2, Padres 0

Montreal, with rookie right-hander Steve Rogers and ace reliever Mike Marshall combining on a four-hitter, moved to within 2 1/2 games of first place in the National League East by winning in San Diego, 2-0, in the first game of their twinbill.

Giants 4, Mets 1

At San Francisco, Tito Fuentes drove in all the runs with a homer and double and Ron Bryant pitched a six-hitter for his 17th victory in leading the Giants to a 4-1 triumph over the New York Mets.

Astros 3, Cubs 2

Doug Rader's ground ball to short with the bases loaded in the eighth inning scored Jimmy Wynn with the winning run to give Houston a 3-2 victory in Chicago and a sweep of the three-game series. The loss was the eighth in a row for the fading Cubs, who have lost 18 of their last 23 contests.

A's 13, Yanks 12

Overcoming an 11-5 deficit with six runs in the seventh and two in the eighth, Oakland scored a 13-12 road victory over the New York Yankees and moved to within a game of the West Division-leading Kansas City Royals.

The Yankees had knocked Ken Holtzman and Paul Sindblad for 11 runs and 15 hits in six innings but the A's rallied off Sam McDowell and Sparky Lyle in the seventh when the Yankee defense collapsed.

Oakland won it in the eighth on a walk to Reggie Jackson, an infield single by Deron Johnson which Graig Nettles threw into rightfield, allowing Jackson to score and sending Johnson to third. Gene Tenace hit a sacrifice fly to left which became the winning run when Jim Ray Hart led off the ninth with a solo homer for New York.

Red Sox 14, Angels 8

At Boston, Danny Cater and Carlton Fisk clubbed back-to-back home runs as the Red Sox scored four runs in the fifth inning and went on to beat California, 14-8. Cater, replacing third baseman Rico Petrocelli, who is out with a sore elbow, also hit two singles, scored four times and drove in four runs.

Orlando Cepeda, hitting safely in his 16th straight game, paced Boston's 19-hit attack with a five-for-five day, including his 18th homer; that lifted his average to .302.

Tigers 6, White Sox 2

Jim Perry, with the home run help of Gates Brown and Jim Northrup, made Norm Cash Day a success for Detroit by pitching an 11-hitter for a 6-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox. The Detroit first baseman went 0 for 4 on his day.

Orioles 10, Royals 6

At Kansas City, Earl Williams smashed a two-run homer and Tommy Davis lined a two-run triple, providing Baltimore with a four-run third inning and a 10-6 victory over the Royals. The victory allowed the Orioles to salvage the final game of the series and stay 1 1/2 games behind Detroit in the American League East.

Jim Palmer, 16-6, scored his eighth straight victory but needed relief help from Grant Jackson and Bob Reynolds.

Brewers 10, Twins 9

George Scott, who hit a three-run homer in the first inning and knocked in another run in the third, singled in Bob Coluccio with the winning run in the 10th inning as Milwaukee edged Minnesota, 10-9, at home.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Takasaka, Japan, Australia's Graham Marsh birdied the final hole for a 4-under-par 68 and won the 30-million yen ($113,200) Fuji Sankei tournament by a one stroke. Marsh, the 1972 and 1973 Asian circuit champion, had a 16-under-par 272 total on the 6,656-yard Yonoyama Course of the Takasaka Country Club. He won first prize money of six-million yen ($22,641). In second place, one stroke back, was Japan's Toru Nakamura, who sank an eight-foot eagle putt on the final 484-yard-par 5 hole after Marsh had canned a three-foot birdie putt on the same hole for what proved to be his winning shot. Brian Jones of Australia fired a 3-under-par 69 for third, with a 13-under-par 275.

SOCCER—At San Francisco, the Polish national team, warming up for critical World Cup matches later this fall against Wales and England, looked strong in blanking a U.S. national team, 4-0, before about 6,000 fans in Kezar Stadium.

More Sports News On Page 9

The Big Man Casts Shadow Over Stadium

Ruth Legend: Separate Style

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—The big man with the big bat wasn't there yesterday. But in the House That Ruth Built, the shadow that Ruth cast fell across the noise and nostalgia of the New York Yankees' annual old-timers reunion.

It was 25 years to the week that Babe Ruth had died, and now the legend was being pursued across the American landscape by another man with a bat. And people talked about them, compared them and argued about them, as people have been doing since Henry Aaron began reviving the symbol behind the legend of Babe Ruth: the home run.

Aaron was in Pittsburgh yesterday with the Atlanta Braves while the old Yankees gathered in the Bronx. But the two men held center stage. Ruth still astride the baseball scene, Aaron closing in on his career record of 714 home runs.

They were as different as two men could be: Ruth born in the 19th century, Aaron in the 20th. Ruth white, Aaron black. Ruth from the North, Aaron from the South. Ruth an extrovert, Aaron an introvert. Yes, Ruth left-handed, Aaron right-handed.

Ruth hit his home runs mainly in the two decades following World War I when the major leagues—still segregated—needed to recapture public interest after the World Series scandal of 1919. Aaron has hit his home runs in the two decades following World War II when the major leagues—finally integrated—needed to hold public interest during a sporting revolution that ranged from tourism and television to pro football.

Money Player

They had one critical thing in common, though: The ability to hit a baseball over a fence, and they did it more than 1,400 times in 20,000 times at bat a generation apart. An ability that carried both from modesty to money. Ruth earned close to a million dollars in baseball salary in 22 seasons, and another million outside. Aaron, in his 20th season, is making $200,000 a year in salary alone.

The reunion yesterday was the 27th held at Yankee Stadium to awaken the memories of the Yankee era in baseball, and probably the last before Aaron breaks the record. But in the House That Ruth Built, the shadow that Ruth cast across the generations was still there and the legend was still going strong.

"He made the salaries possible," said Oscar Roettger, who was a rookie pitcher in 1923 when Ruth opened Yankee Stadium by hitting a home run against the Boston Red Sox. "He made them possible because of what he did, and to the ballplayers that may still be his greatest meaning.

Up to $80,000

He made big money during the inflation of the twenties and bigger money during the Depression of the thirties. But when he started with Baltimore in the International League in 1914, he was paid only $600, sky-rocketing up the scale afterward in the best Horatio Alger fashion, earning $80,000—his top salary—in 1930.



The Babe Ruth swing.

The last three home runs he hit were tape-measure shots in Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, one week before he retired at the age of 40 in 1935. Later he coached the Brooklyn Dodgers for half a season, played golf against Ty Cobb for British war relief and became part of the lore of World War II when Japanese infantrymen charged United States Marines yelling, "To hell with Babe Ruth."

"I hardly knew my parents," George Herman Ruth reflected once. "I spent most of the first seven years of my life living over my father's saloon at 426 West Camden Street, Baltimore. On June 13, 1902, when I was 7 years old, my father and mother placed me in St. Mary's Industrial School in Baltimore. It has since been called an orphanage and a reform school. It was, in fact, a training school for orphans, incorrigibles, delinquents, boys whose homes had been broken by divorce, runaways picked up on the streets and children of poor parents who had no other means of providing an education for them.

"I was listed as an incorrigible, and I guess I was. I chewed tobacco when I was 7, not that I enjoyed it especially, but from my observation around the saloon it seemed the normal thing to do.

"I was released from St. Mary's in July, 1902, but my parents returned me there in November. My people moved to a new neighborhood just before Christmas and I was released to them again. This time I stayed 'out' until 1904, but then they put me back in again and I was not released until 1908. Shortly after my mother died, I was returned to St. Mary's by my father once more. He took me back home in 1911 and returned me in 1912.

"I stayed in school—learning to be a tailor and shirtmaker—until Feb. 27, 1914. The last item on my 'record' was a single sentence, written in the flowing hand of one of my teachers. It read: 'He is going to join the Balt. baseball team.'"

He joined the Baltimore team on the International League because Brother Benedict recommended him to Jack Dunn, who owned the Orioles. Dunn gave him a tryout as a pitcher and outfielder, then sold him that summer to the Boston Red Sox for $2,000. The Red Sox farmed him out to Providence, then recalled him late in the American League season for good.

A Slow Start

Ruth pitched four times that September as a 19-year-old in the big leagues, won twice, lost once, and in 10 times at bat hit a single and double—but no home runs. Then in 1915, he won 18 games, lost eight and in 92 times at bat hit four home runs.

In 1916, he hit three home runs in 136 trips to the plate but also reached a peak as a pitcher, winning 23 games, losing 12 and beating the Brooklyn Dodgers in 14 innings in that World Series, 2-1. A year later: Two home runs in 123 times at bat, 24 victories and 13 defeats as a pitcher.

Then in 1918, the general manager of the Red Sox, Edward G. Barrow, made the giant stride. He began to play his 20-game winner in the outfield—and Ruth responded with 11 home runs, tying Tilly Walker for the league lead and hitting three more than anybody in the National. He also won 13 games and lost seven as a pitcher, took two more in the World Series against the Chicago Cubs and strung together 29 2/3 scoreless innings in a row for a record that stood until Whitey Ford broke it 43 years later.

After that, home runs. In 1919, Ruth whacked a record total of 29 in 111 games as an outfielder, though he still managed to win nine times in 17 games as a pitcher. But then the bankrupt Boston franchise sold him to New York—to pay the bills—and the legend flourished.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 201 000 000—3 6 1
Detroit ..... 104 020 00x—7 10 0
Stone, Pralling (3) and Herrmann; Strahler, Scherman (1) and Sims. W—Scherman (1-2). L—Stone (4-11). Hr—Kaline (7th), G. Brown (10th).

Minnesota ..... 100 000 000—1 7 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 500 00x—5 6 0
Campbell, Albury (4) and Mitterwald, Roof (4); Lockwood, Champion (3) and Porter. W—Champion (4-5). L—Campbell (0-1). Hr—Scott (15th).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 100—1 6 0
Kansas City .. 000 020 00x—2 5 0
Alexander (6-6) and Hendricks; Fitzmorris, Garber (7), Hoerner (7), Bird (8) and Taylor. W—Fitzmorris (4-0). Hr—McRae (5th), Pinella (8th).

California ..... 200 000 111—5 13 0
Boston ..... 020 001 000—3 7 0
Lange, Sells (6) and Torborg; Stephenson (7); Curtis, Bolin (8), Veale (8) and Fisk. W—Sells (5-3). L—Curtis (11-8). Hr—Robinson (20th), Cepeda (17th), Evans (6th).

Cleveland ..... 300 210 101—8 13 0
Texas ..... 000 010 000—1 6 5
Perry (12-15) and Ellis; Clyde, Gogolewski (5), Siebert (8), Allen (9) and Suarez. L—Clyde (3-4). Hr—Williams (14th), Burroughs (19th).

Oakland ..... 000 301 122—9 16 0
New York ..... 302 013 20x—10 15 1
Knowles, Hamilton (5), Pina (7) and Fosse, Dobson, McDaniel (4), Lyle (8), Buskey (9) and Munson. W—McDaniel (10-8). L—Knowles (4-6). Hr—Johnson (15th), Jackson (26th). Campeneris (3d), Munson (16th), White (18th), Blomberg (8th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 210 000 000—3 7 1
San Diego ..... 022 000 00x—4 9 2
Moore, Stoneman (5), Jarvis (7) and Boccabella; Arlin, Caldwell (9) and Kendall. W—Arlin (7-10). L—Moore (6-11). Hr—Singleton (20th), Kendall (7th), Boccabella (7th).

New York ..... 020 041 000—7 12 2
San Francisco . 000 010 000—1 8 2
Seaver (14-5) and Grote; Marichal, Carrithers (5), Willoughby (7) and Rader. L—Marichal (9-5). Hr—Garrett (8th).

Philadelphia ..... 100 000 201—5 10 2
Los Angeles ..... 000 300 000—3 7 0
Twitchell (11-4) and Boone; John, Rau (7) and Ferguson. L—John (11-7). Hr—Ferguson (16th), Schmidt (15th, 14th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 040 400—8 12 0
St. Louis ..... 020 010 010—4 10 3
Grimsley, Borbon (7) and Bench; *Wise, Hrabosky (7), Sprague (8)* and Simmons. W—Grimsley (12-6). L—Wise (12-7).

Atlanta ..... 000 201 002—5 7 1
Pittsburgh ..... 020 000 002—4 5 0
Niekro (12-5) and Casanova; Ellis, Giusti (9), Hernandez (9) and Sanguillen. L—Ellis (11-10). Hr—Zisk (6th), Lum (13th), Stargell (33d).

Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 100 010—2 7 1
Detroit ..... 100 270 000—4 8 0
Wood (20-17) and Herrmann; Lolich, Hiller (8) and Freehan. W—Lolich (12-11). Hr—Kaline (8th), Downing (14).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 301—4 10 1
Kansas City ..... 020 000 10x—3 11 0
McNally, Watt (3), Reynolds (7) and Etchebarren; Splittorff (15-8) and Taylor. L—McNally (10-13). Hr—Reichardt (4th), Otis (22d).

Cleveland ..... 200 000 200—4 11 1
Texas ..... 100 000 001—2 10 1
Timmerman, Sanders (8) and Ellis; Bibby, Dunning (7) and Billings. W—Timmerman (5-3). L—Bibby (6-6). Hr—Ellis (11th).

California ..... 000 000 010—1 5 0
Boston ..... 110 000 00x—2 10 1
Ryan (13-14) and Torborg; Morris, Bolin (8), Veale (9) and Fisk. W—Morer (6-0).

Minnesota ..... 000 011 040—6 10 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 002 01x—3 7 0
Decker Bane (6), Hands (9) and Mitterwald; Bell, Short (8), Ed. Rodriguez (8) and Porter. W—Ed. Rodriguez (3-3). L—Bane (0-3). Hr—Oliva (12th), May (19th).

Oakland ..... 000 303 010—7 12 3
New York ..... 000 000 210—3 7 2
Blue (12-7) and Tenace, Fosse (7); Stottlemyre, Granger (6) and Munson. L—Stottlemyre (12-10). Hr—Tenace (20th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia ..... 000 100 110—3 6 0
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 100—1 7 1
Brett (12-4) and Boone. Downing, Richert (8) and Fergusson. L—Downing (10-7). Hr—Robinson (16th), Luzinski (18th).

Cincinnati ... 100 003 000 3—7 13 3
St. Louis ..... 001 000 003 1—5 11 1
Billingham, Hall (9) and Bench; Cleveland, Folker, (8), Pena (9), Hrabosky (10) and Simmons. W—Hall (7-4). L—Pena (3-2). Hr—Brock (5th), Simmons (19th).

Atlanta ..... 003 001 005—9 13 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 002 000—3 9 2
Harrison, Devine (6), House (7), Morton (9) and Dietz; Morlan, Johnson (6), Walker (7), Hernandez (9) and May. W—Harrison (7-4). L—Morlan (11-1). Hr—Evans (32d), Baker (12th), 12th).

N. York 101 040 001 000 0..7 8 4
San Fr. 000 000 100 000 1..2 12 2
Stone, Capra (1), Strohmayer (5), Parker (7), McGraw (9) and Hodges, Dyer (2), *Bradley*, Sosa (6), Moffitt (11) and Sadek, Rader (11). W—Moffitt (3-3). L—McGraw (0-5). Hr—Bahnsen (15th), Bonds (32d), Milner (20th).

Houston ..... 001 101 000—3 10 1
Chicago ..... 000 211 00x—4 9 3
Reuss, Dierker (5), Forsch (7) and Edwards; Reuschel, Locker (7), Aker (9) and Hundley. W—Dierker (1-1). L—Reuschel (12-10). Hr—Williams (14th).

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Observer

Shortage to Riches

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—To get richer in America, what you need is a shortage.

The oil people came up with a jim-dandy shortage a few months ago, and right away the price of gasoline went high enough to buy brand new Acapulco villas for everybody in Texas.



Baker

The electric-power people were impressed. "We got to get us one of them shortages," they said. And all over the East Coast, sure enough, the shortages were delivered and up went the price of electricity.

The electric folks don't like ostentatious indulgence as much as the oil people, so instead of laying it out for Mexican suntans and Mercedes-Benzes, with the superheterodyne four-pipe transluscent unicellular self-adjusting module adapter, the electric people plowed most of the profits back into a big sales campaign to make us all buy new air-conditioners.

They are smart. As soon as the next hot weather starts and we try to turn on our brand new air-conditioners, they're going to say, "Electric shortage! Turn off your brand new air-conditioner and save power."

And then they will run up the price of electricity some more on account of the shortage, and maybe use the profits to make us buy all-electric dining rooms—electric table, electric tablecloth, electric chairs— to set up the next year's big money-making electricity shortage.

Anyhow, the meat people started looking around, getting smart, sniffing those ever-loving shortages which all the high rollers were coming into and crying about all the way to the Acapulco villas. And pretty soon—what do you know!—who has a shortage on their hands but the good old meat folks.

Up goes the price of meat.

Except for beef. The beef people had found a shortage that made the oil people whistle with envy. In fact, the oil people held conferences about it. "If we had a shortage as good as the beef people's," they told each other, "we'd be able to buy banana republics for everybody in Texas."

The government took the joy out of it for the beef crowd, freezing the price, but the beef folks just smiled and smiled, and with good reason, too.

"With all the things we beef folks are not doing to relieve the shortage," one of them told the electric people, "we're soon going to have more beef shortage than there are liars in Washington."

Pretty soon they were boasting to the oil people how they, the beef folks, were going to be able to buy Switzerland when the freeze was lifted.

At our house, naturally and not surprisingly, all these shortages were having a natural and unsurprising result. One morning at the supermarket, shopping for breakfast, we noticed that the marmalade folks were having themselves a lovely little shortage, which had run the price up to 99 cents, and the egg people were well into a really first-class shortage which had run the price of medium larges up to $1.07, and the wheat-and-bread crowd were in the midst of the ding-dongdest shortage for blocks around, as a result of which they were charging more for sandwich white than any sensible person would have paid for damp, rich devil's food this time last year.

Back home the mail man delivered rafts of envelopes from all kinds of people with shortages. The auto insurance company seemed to be experiencing an especially bad shortage, as did the fire insurance folks, the furniture store, the telephone company and the local tax collector.

We were delighted, the two of us, after we had added up all the additional money we would have to find on account of so many people experiencing shortages and consequently having to buy themselves pieces of Switzerland and new Mercedes-Benzes, and we called in the children, and all of us danced around the checkbook.

At last the miracle of the American economy had worked for us. We, too, had a shortage. We want two villas in Acapulco, please, and three Mercedes-Benzes, with everything. Having come up short, like the best, there will be nothing but the best for us.

Rolls-Royce Said To Be Developing New Sports Car

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—Rolls-Royce was reported today to be developing a super-luxury, supercostly sports version of the car that became a watchword for British precision engineering until the firm went bankrupt two years ago because of airplane-engine production.

Secret work on the "real space-age car" was reported by pickets outside a company plant in northeast London. The 24 men said that they had been locked out for refusing to shift from piecework pay to a measured-day system. They said that the car, tentatively called Delta, would be launched late next year.

The car was described as a two-door sports roadster, lower and wider than the standard limousine, super-streamlined with a sharply cut-back tail assembly. The engine is to be an improved version of the present all-aluminum, 6 3/4-liter V-8 motor of the Silver Shadow. Price estimates ranged from £16,000 to £20,000, compared with £12,000 for the standard Rolls limousine.

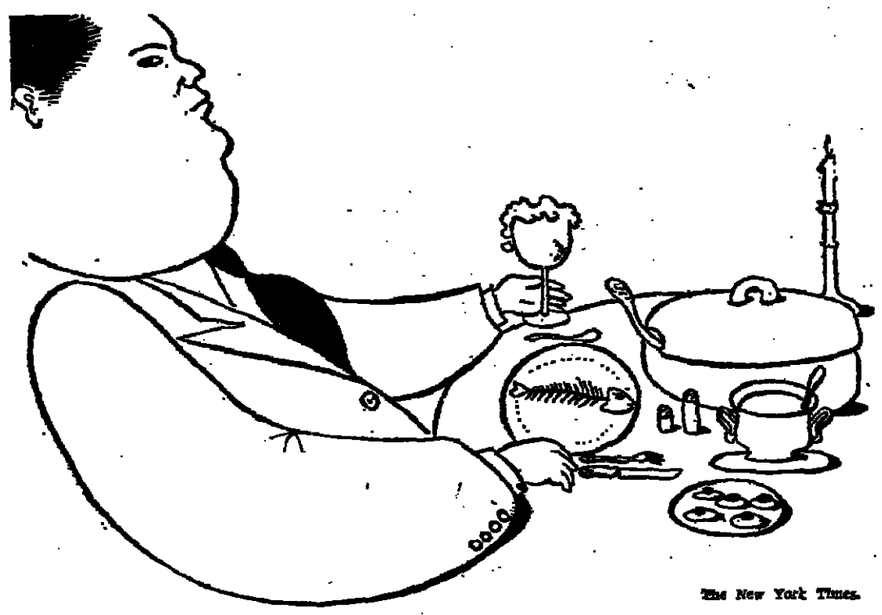
2 New Leaders In Chess Tourney

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 12 (Reuters). — Brazil's Henrique Mecking and Hungary's Lajes Portisch moved into the lead of the international chess tournament yesterday after winning their 13th-round matches.

The 21-year- old Brazilian, the surprise of the tournament, beat Florin Gheorghin of Romania in 40 moves in an aggressive match.

It was the first time in the 17-round tournament, part of a series to find a challenger for world champion Bobby Fischer, that Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic, 23, lost the leadership.

The Yugoslav adjourned his match against Paul Keres of the Soviet Union in a drawn position while another favorite, Lev Polngajevski of the Soviet Union, also adjourned a troubled match against Borislav Ivkov of Yugoslavia.



The New York Times.

Tale of 2 Detectives and Their Appetites

By John L. Hess

Nero Wolfe is the greatest detective in the United States. Inspector Maigret is the greatest in France. Wolfe detects only when he's not dining. Maigret dines only when he's not detecting.

NEW YORK (NYT).—The following deductions emerge from a long degustation of the scholarly works of Rex Stout and Georges Simenon, and a pleasurable nibble at the year's most forgivable gimmick cookbook. That is "The Nero Wolfe Cook," by Rex Stout "& the Editors" of The Viking Press, just published and a bargain at $7.95.

If we include diets under gimmicks, this category accounts for the undigestible bulk of cookery books now pouring from the presses. A publisher-promoter thinks up a gimmick—cooking for the single girl, the single boy, before sex, after sex, while running for a train, during pauses for station identification—then hires a writer with a pair of shears, a pastepot and a collection of recipes. Don't laugh, you should make so much money.

Wolfe himself started out as a gimmick, a fat detective who works only to support his odd passions: reading, growing orchids and feeding his face. He lets murder wait until he and his flowers are properly fed.

Maigret is just a cop (now retired, alas, as chief commissaire of the criminal division), and unlike Wolfe he is no gourmet; he is a French peasant, with a devotion to duty and to ragouts long simmering over a low fire.

He often calls his long-suffering wife at mealtime to say he will not be home, and off he trudges for a long stakeout in the rain, which will end with him and the suspect facing each other sadly across his desk, over the remnants of ham sandwiches and beer that have sustained them through the mournful night.

Sometimes his nostrils twitch at the aroma pervading a concierge's loge—Balzac said the best food in Paris was to be found there—and sometimes the concierge, or the old madam or some other kitchen informant will dish him a savory stew and a clue. Or when lucky he may find a bistro facing the scene of the crime, with Papa behind the zinc and Mama in the kitchen fixing the plat du jour, which comes, like their little wine, from their native provincial soil.

Chez l'Auvergnat, for example, with hard saussages, tripe rolls, cheeses and gray hams hanging from the ceiling and huge flat loaves from the Auvergne stacked in the window and a slate bearing the day's menu: pork paste, veal and lentils, cheese, and tarte maison.

Of another bistro, in another murder, one is told: "Every little restaurant in Paris has its own smell, and here, against a background of aperitifs and brandies, a connoisseur would detect the slightly acrid essence of small wines of the Loire. As for the cooking, tarragon and chives dominated."

Maigret has the goût de canaille—a commoner's taste—for such food as choucroûte (pork and sausage with sauerkraut), calf's head, creamed codfish, brandade (dried codfish in paste with garlic and olive oil), and andouillette (tripe sausage).

When the Brasserie Dauphine, hard by headquarters, has andouillettes, Maigret calls his wife to say he has to lunch downtown. Normally, though, as he told her once at a rare dinner in a posh restaurant—the late Potel, near the Etoile—he maintains that nothing is ever as good as her cooking.

Mrs. Maigret likes a compliment, even if she has to fish for it, but will respond modestly ("It's not worth the trouble of being Alsatian if one can't make an onion tart").

Nero Wolfe loves masterpieces of folk cuisine, too, but being a gourmet, he has to do something to them. For instance, his scrapple is made, not with a hog's head but with pork shoulder—an extravagance Maigret would class with that of elegant restaurants that put lobster and seabass into that fisherman's stew called bouillabaisse.

But Wolfe has problems that would baffle Maigret. To locate the raw materials of good eating takes up much of the time and ingenuity of Wolfe and his aide and foil, Archie Goodwin. That wonderful peanut-fed Georgia ham, that farmer who picks his corn in late afternoon and delivers it for Wolfe's dinner—who can blame him for not disclosing his sources?

Speaking of corn, Wolfe roasts it in the husk, and denounces the practice of boiling it, saying, "American women should themselves be boiled in water."

(Hating women is just another literary eccentricity. Actually, Rex Stout gives top credit in his book to the late Sheila Hibben and to Barbara Burn for his food writings, and Wolfe himself unbent once to admit a woman cook into his kitchen. She soundly criticized his corned beef hash as too finely ground—it should be chopped, according to the woman in my kitchen—and made the interesting addition of chitterlings to it. How his Swiss chef, Fritz Brenner, felt about this we are not told, but the hash sounds delicious.)

An obvious difference between the American and the French detective is in their drinking. Maigret, let us face it, drinks too much for his liver.

He doesn't belt the booze like a Lew Archer, but he is addicted to aperitifs, to cognac, to a little vin blanc, to beer, and he has a little superstition; when he begins a criminal investigation with a drink, even one he doesn't care much for, he will continue with it until, his mouth pasty and his brain heavy, he is ready to close joylessly with his prey.

With meals, though, he takes a nice small wine: as a thrifty and underpaid *fonctionnaire*, it would never occur to him to buy a *grand cru*.

Wolfe, on the other hand, uses wine only for cooking; one of his recipes extravagantly and oddly calls for five cups of Burgundy and one of soy sauce, where vinegar would probably serve better than the wine. He drinks beer, with no matter what. As a host, he serves claret to women. (Archie drinks milk, or coffee, or rye whisky, like a man.)

Wolfe's only gourmet mention of wine is an unfortunate apology to guests: "There will not be time to *chambrer* a claret properly, but we can have the chill off." One envisages Frits cooking a fine bottle in warm water. The French, who made the wine, would drink it at the chilly temperature it should have been stored in.

The Nero Wolfe recipes are fun to read, and many of them sound delicious. There are other virtues: a proud recollection of the best of American cookery, a refusal to use substitutes and cut corners.

There are weaknesses, too. A chef in a hot restaurant kitchen under pressure may use a little flour to keep his sauces together, but a "genius" like Frits, cooking for a single demanding client like Nero Wolfe, would never dream of it. All the sauces in the book use flour.

One may quarrel also with the excessive use of anchovies, caviar and truffles, and the general fancying-up of dishes.

At issue here is the very concept of "gourmet cooking." Wolfe puts it in a pistachio shell: "I beg you not to entrust these dishes to your cook unless he is an artist. Cook them yourself, and only for an occasion that is worthy of them."

Wolfe is suggesting here that what he eats all the time, the reader should eat only on high holy days. Does that go for his scrambled eggs, his blueberry muffins, his salads, his fritters, his baked scallops, his corn on the cob?

Readers eat every day, and they should eat well. On the evidence, they'd eat wonderfully well in Wolfe's brownstone on West 35th Street. But they'd eat better with the Maigrets on Boulevard Richard-Lenoir or even when they dine out in a modest bistro on "a tray of seafood including urchins flown that day from the Mediterranean, grilled red mullets, and a Pouilly Fumé, whose perfume floated around them."

As Nero Wolfe would say: Satisfactory.

PEOPLE: *Bob Hope Is Asked For 27 Apologies*

The president of the Seattle Japanese-American Citizen's League is asking Bob Hope to write letters of apology to 27 members of a Boy Scout troup sponsored by Seattle's Japanese Baptist church. The boys attended the National Boy Scout Jamboree in Idaho, where Hope, according to Ben Nakagawa, used the world "Jap" in a joke. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer said Saturday that Hope's joke at the jamboree went:

"A Japanese fellow went to an eye doctor. The eye doctor said, 'You have a cataract.' The Jap says, 'No, I have Rincoln Continentar.'"

"It's too late now to address those 27,500 Scouts, but I'm asking for letters of apology to the 27 boys in our troop," Nakagawa said. Hope's public relations director said that the word "Japanese" had been in the script and he did not recall hearing Hope use the word "Jap."

* * *

SPARE THAT SHACK: The neighbors of Giovanni Colletti, 79, stood up to a bulldozer to prevent the destruction of the shack Colletti calls home in Bensalaem township in Pennsylvania. Colletti was in a hospital Friday when a bulldozer operator started to clear underbrush near his 10-foot-square shack. Neighbors heard the noise and about 20 persons stood in front of the bulldozer. Michael Cangro, who recently bought the land as the site for a home, said he didn't want any trouble with his prospective neighbors and would not tear down the shack until a legal situation is resolved: Berks County Legal Aid Society is looking into a sheriff's sale of the land in 1966 when Colletti couldn't pay $40.44 in taxes.

* * *

NOTES FROM PALM SPRINGS: Vice-President Agnew, a guest of entertainer Frank Sinatra, played golf Saturday and complained that his game wasn't up to snuff. He teed off at the Tamarisk Country Club with Dr. William Voss and the Vice-President hit his first drive into the trees on the left side of the fairway. Meanwhile, the Palm Springs authorities said that criminal charges would not be filed against Sinatra and two of his friends for an alleged assault on a Salt Lake City insurance agent. The agent, Frank Weinstock, 32, claimed that two of Sinatra's friends attacked him in a Palm Springs hotel on May 5 after he objected to advances Sinatra is alleged to have made to his wife. Deputy District Attorney Karl Lee said that he had decided not to issue a complaint because of "completely conflicting statements" by Weinstock and Sinatra's friends.

* * *

Berinthi (Berry) Berenson and Tony Perkins announced Saturday that they had been married Thursday in an informal ceremony on Cape Cod, Mass. The bride was barefoot and wore a granny-style silk dress. The groom wore white buck shoes and white slacks. The ceremony took place at the home of the Rev. Ernest Davis Vanderburgh, a clergyman and social worker, in the presence of a few friends. A picnic lunch followed the wedding. Mrs. Perkins, who had announced earlier that she and the actor were expecting a child, is the daughter of the late Robert Berenson, a U.S. Foreign Service officer and shipping executive, and the Marchesa Gina Caccia-puoti of Ischia, Italy, the former Gogo Schiaparelli Berenson. Her



Bob Hope
...was script followed?

grandmother is the retired French haute couture designer, Elsa Schiaparelli.

* * *

Erie, Pa., police have charged Albert and Greg Doyle with disorderly conduct—for reckless inner tubing. Albert, 21, and Greg, 25, apparently ignored the warnings of a lifeguard at Presque Isle State Park and allowed their tube to float out from the shore of an unguarded area. A Coast Guard cutter had to fish them out of the water when they found themselves nearly a mile from land in choppy waves.

* * *

Actor Raymond Burr was reported resting comfortably Saturday in the American Air Force Hospital at Lajes, Azores, following an apparent heart attack on a Portuguese airliner. Burr was aboard the plane—civilian craft use the base runways—when he collapsed.

* * *

George Perdon, 48, sprinted away from the Indian Ocean coastline, near Fremantle, Australia, Saturday, starting a 3,044-mile run across Australia. Perdon took a container of water from the Indian Ocean which he plans to tip into the Pacific at Sydney Oct. 1. Perdon, from Melbourne, hopes to average 60 miles a day. "I've been wanting to do this for years," Perdon said before the start.

He hopes to pass, in about 12 days, another long-distance runner, Tony Rafferty, who set out on the same run Aug. 6. "He [Rafferty] was 270 miles out last night [Friday]. If he keeps to his schedule of 40 miles a day and I stick to mine, I will pass him in about 12 days. Somewhere on the Nullarbor," Perdon said. The Nullarbor (treeless) Plain is a lonely, arid, 400-mile stretch across southern Australia.

Both runners are accompanied by friends with cars and trailers.

* * *

British long-distance swimmer Kevin Murphy, 34, became the second man to swim the 43-mile long Lake Balaton in western Hungary, equaling the record of 43 hours of Hungary's veteran long-distance swimmer Imre Sarnasi. Murphy, reporter of the Evening Echo of Watford, England, started the swim Wednesday evening at Balatonkenese on the eastern tip of the elongated lake, and waded ashore exhausted Friday afternoon. He was, he said, in a state of collapse and was carried to a resort at the western tip of the lake, for a shower and a long sleep.

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